1870. "THE WORLD." 1870.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

[illegible]

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

[illegible]

THE DAILY WORLD.

[illegible]

WORLD ALMANAC FOR 1870.

[illegible]

Terms by Mail.

[illegible]

ST IN THE WORLD!

Scientific American.

[illegible]

GREAT BARGAINS!

AT THE

GROCERY

GETTYSBURG.

[J]OB W. CRESS,

[illegible] Corner of the Public square, is constantly receiving fresh [GR]OCERIES, [illegible] Coffees, Molasses, Syrups, [illegible] Fish, Hams, Should-[ers] [illegible] WARE, CONFECTIONS, [illegible] Fancy Articles and No-[tions]. He will also keep constant-[ly] [illegible] and FEED-STUFFS. [illegible] for CASH. I am pre-[pared to sell] cheap. Give me a call, and [illegible]

JACOB W. CRESS.

[illegible] 26, 1869. tf

[U.] S. BONDS.

[Nati]onal Bank of Gettysburg [illegible] and 10-40 U. S. Bonds; also [illegible] Interest Notes.

[GEOR]GE ARNOLD, Cashier.

THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY H. J. STAHLE.

TERMS.—Two DOLLARS per annum *in advance* —TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates —large reduction to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING, of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest hand-bill or posters done with dispatch, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living rates.

OFFICE on Baltimore street, a few doors above the Court-House, on the opposite side, with "Gettysburg Compiler Office" on the building.

GETTYSBURG COMPILER.

By H. J. Stahle.

GETTYSBURG, PA., JANUARY 14, 1870.

52d Year—No. 16.

Attornies, Physicians, &c.

J. C. NEELY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

JOHN M. KRAUTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office on Baltimore street, south of the Court-house. July 16, 1869. tf

D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office one door west of Buehler's drug store, Chambersburg st. Special attention given to suits, collections and settlement of estates. All legal business and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and Damages against United States, at all times, promptly and efficiently attended to. Land Warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other Western States. July 16, 1863. tf

WM. A. DUNCAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office in Northwest corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a. April 1, 1867. tf

EDWARD B. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Huber's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

Dr. F. C. WOLF,

HAVING LOCATED AT EAST BERLIN, ADAMS COUNTY, Hopes that by strict attention to his professional duties he may merit a share of the public patronage. April 3, 1866. tf

Dr. H. S. HUBER,

S. E. CORNER CHAMBERSBURG and WASHINGTON Streets, opposite Col. Tate's Eagle Hotel. May 11, 1866. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'NEAL'S

OFFICE AND DWELLING, A few doors from the N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near the Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa. April 1, 1867.

Dr. H. W. McCLURE,

LITTLESTOWN, ADAMS COUNTY, PA., Having permanently located in Littlestown, will engage in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office in Lombard street, near Baltimore street. Aug. 20, 1869. tf

Dr. J. L. BALHR,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, MIDDLETOWN, Adams county, Pa. Office in Centre Square. Will promptly attend to all calls, unless otherwise professionally engaged. Aug. 7, 1866. tf

Dr. W. J. McCLURE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, Having permanently located in New Oxford, will practice his profession in all its branches. His friends and all others desiring his professional services are requested to call and consult him at his office, in Hanover street. May 20, 1864. tf

J. LAWRENCE HILL, M. D.,

DENTIST, Has his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. Horner's office, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. References: Drs. Horner, Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D.D., Prof. M. L. Stoever. Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Dr. J. E. BERKSTRESSER,

DENTIST, having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. Office in York street, nearly opposite the Globe Inn, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reasonable. August 6, 1866. tf

Gettysburg Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8.10 A. M. and connects at Hanover Junction with trains going North and South, reaching Baltimore at 5.30 P. M., and Harrisburg 12 P. M. Returning, arrive at Gettysburg at 12.50 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, Harrisburg, &c.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 2.10 P. M., and connects at Hanover Junction with Mail Train south at 4.12 P. M., reaching Baltimore at 7.00 P. M. Returning arrive at Gettysburg at 6.30 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c.

R. McCURDY, Sup't.

Nov. 12, 1869.

Northern Central Railway.

Fall Schedule.

On and after Nov. 15, 1869, Trains will leave Hanover Junction as follows:

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

12.27 p. m. Daily for Williamsport, daily (except Sundays) for Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Erie and the West.

10.?? a. m. Daily (except Sunday) for Elmira, Buffalo, &c.

2.18 p. m. Daily (except Sundays) for Williamsport and Erie.

6.05 p. m. Daily (except Sundays) for York.

10.0? p. m. Daily (except Sundays) for Harrisburg and the West.

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

12.21 p. m. Daily, stopping at Parkton only.

7.52 a. m. Daily (except Sundays) stopping at all Stations.

7.07 a. m. Daily, stopping at Parkton only.

?.52 p. m. Daily (except Sundays) stopping at Parkton only.

4.12 a. m. Daily except Sundays, stopping at all Stations.

EDW. S. YOUNG, Gen. Pass Agent, Baltimore, Md.

ALBERT R. FISKE, Gen. Superintendent, Harrisburg, Penn'a.

Nov. 26, 1869. tf

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

DOUBLE track route running between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Trains leaving Gettysburg make the following connections with this Trunk line:

Gettysburg	leave at 8.10 a. m.	and 12.40 p. m.	
Hanover June.	arrive 10.00	"	2.?? "
"	leave 10.58	"	9.10 "
Harrisburg	arrive 12.55 p. m.	11.45	"
"	leave 3.50	"	3.10 a. m.
Philadelphia	arrive 9.10	"	8.40 "
Harrisburg	leave 1.??	"	12.?? "
Pittsburg	arrive 1.59 a. m.		9.?? "

At Philadelphia close connections are made with the trains for New York, Boston and all Eastern Cities. At Pittsburg connections are made in the New Union Depot with the trains for all Western points.

For further information apply to EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

HENRY W. GWINNER, Gen. Pass'g't, Phila.

June 25, 1869. tf

Hanover Branch Railroad.

ON and after MONDAY, April 26th, 1869, passenger trains on the Hanover Branch Railroad will leave as follows:

FIRST TRAIN will leave Hanover at 9.15 A. M., with passengers for York, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and the North and West.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Hanover at 1.50 P. M., connecting at the Junction with the Mail Train South, and the Fast Line North.

All the above trains are daily, except Sunday. JOSEPH LEIB, Agent.

June 25, 1869.

ANOTHER BAKERY.

THE undersigned has opened a Bakery at the corner of Washington and High streets, Gettysburg, and invites the public's patronage.

FRESH BREAD,

ROLLS, TWIST,

CAKES, PRETZELS, &C.,

EVERY DAY.

By using the best of flour and other materials, and doing his work well, he hopes to give satisfaction in every case. Call at or send your orders to the Bakery, corner of Washington and High streets, opposite the Female Institute and Powers's Granite Yard.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN.

April 17, 1868. tf

NEW BUSINESS.

Upholstering and Trimming.

WILLIAM E. CULP has opened an establishment opposite Weaver's Livery Stable, in Washington street, for COVERING SOFAS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. Upholstering in all its branches.

He also continues his old business of TRIMMING BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., and solicits from the public their patronage. Charges moderate.

WILLIAM E. CULP.

Gettysburg, Dec. 11, 1868. tf

WILLIAM CHRITZMAN,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Carpenter & Contractor.

Having removed to my new Shop

On Washington street, between Middle and Chambersburg streets,

and introduced Steam Power, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material, and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

April 16, 1868. tf

CHEAP FOR CASH!

NEW STORE! GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C. The undersigned has returned to Gettysburg, and opened a new Store, on Baltimore street, next door to the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Court House, where he offers for sale, CHEAP FOR CASH, a large and choice assortment of Groceries,—

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, MOLASSES,

SYRUPS, SALT, &C., with FISH,

BACON, LARD, &C.

Also, Liquors,—

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, WHISKIES,

Rums, and everything else in the line. Also, any quantity of Notions, to suit any and everybody.

Recollect this is the place to buy CHEAP FOR CASH. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

April 23, 1867

FAHRNEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER,

Or PANACEA.

THIS well known and popular medicine was formerly put up in packages by Dr. Fahrney, near Boonsboro', Md., but is now put up in a liquid form, and is highly commended for all Chronic or long standing Diseases. Hundreds of testimonials could be given, but the following will suffice:

"Dr. P. Fahrney's Blood Searcher or Panacea," is a medicine that we can recommend to those who are afflicted, having used it in our own family and furnished our friends with the article; we can, therefore, from experience say that it is a medicine possessing rare medicinal properties. Being a mild purgative, it is well to keep it always in the family where there are children or those subject to colds or other sickness. It is compounded from medicinal Roots, Leaves, Barks, Seeds, and Berries, which are said to be entirely free from poison. We are personally acquainted with the proprietor, who was our family Physician for several years, and we were at one time saved from a bed of affliction under his judicious treatment. *Christian Family Companion.*

FAHRNEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER.—From our personal acquaintance with Dr. P. Fahrney, and from the reputation of the above named medicine in the community where he lives, we can cheerfully recommend it to a fair trial to all who may need a PANACEA for the physical maladies of mortality, until the great PANACEA for all diseases shall be found in the leaves of the tree of life. *Prophetic Watchman.*

Sold by Tolman, Crosby & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill., and by R. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Also by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Dr. JAMES CRESS, Littlestown, and SPEELMAN & MISSELMAN, Fairfield, Adams county, and by Storekeepers and Druggists generally.

Jan. 29, 1869. tf

REMOVAL.

S. R. TIPTON,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

HAS removed his shop to the north-east corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where he will be glad to have the calls of his old friends and the public generally. Everything done in the best style of the art, that all may be pleased.

April 2, 1869. tf

CIRCULATION 86,000 COPIES.

THE greatest success is attending the publication of

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

of any periodical in the world. Each number contains One Hundred Pages of the choicest Stories, Poems and Engravings, or Twelve Hundred Pages every year for $1.50 —being fully three-fourths as large as either of the *four dollar Magazines*, at about one-third their price.

Now is the time to subscribe.

TERMS: $1.50 a year; 7 copies, $9; 12 copies, $15. Send stamp for specimen copy and prospectus to

ELLIOTT, THOMES & TALBOT, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Dec. 3, 1869. 3m

$10. WATCHES. $10.

THE Great Trade Improvement Association, Incorporated by the State, sell Fine Gold and Solid Silver Watches at $10 ea. &c. 10,000 Engravings, fully illustrated and describing all our Watches, are placed in sealed envelopes, which are thoroughly mixed, and orders are mailed, post paid, at the following prices: Single Engraving, 50 cents. Twelve and rich premium, $5; Twenty-five and elegant Silver Hunting Watch as premium, $10. Every engraving entitles the holder thereto a Watch worth from $25 to $750, irrespective of value for $10. Nothing can be lost by this investment, as no article in our stock is worth less than the money asked, while the buyer may obtain a watch worth $750. Circulars free. Just try it once before hastily condemning us. Address

MICHELEN & Co., Managers, 266 Broadway, cor. Fulton st., N. Y.

Oct. 15, 1869. 3m

SEND FOR A COPY OF NEW EDITION WELLS' EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER AND BUSINESS FORM BOOK.

A complete and reliable guide to all matters of law and business transactions for every State in the Union. The professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer, each require a convenient, comprehensive and reliable work, which will enable him to draw up any instrument that may be required, and that will furnish him with such information as is usually called for in all his business relations of life—a book that everybody can understand, and that will enable every one to be his own counsel. The entire leading press of the country unqualifiedly endorse the work. Price only $2.25. Sent post paid. Agents wanted everywhere. Address JNO. G. WELLS, Publisher, 8 to 432 Broome Street, N. Y.

Oct 15, 1869. 3m

THE HINKLEY

FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE,

PRICE $30.

EVERY Family in the country needs one. It knits everything from a mitt ten to a blanket.

A child, 12 years old, can learn to work it in an hour.

It is operated the same as a sewing machine by hand or foot.

It uses but one needle, and is the perfection of beauty and usefulness.

Circulars with cuts and full particulars free to everybody.

Agents wanted in every county. Apply quickly.

TOWLE & HARDING, Gen'l Ag'ts, 176 Broadway, N. Y.

Oct. 8, 1869. 3m

TOWLE'S PATENT

GRADE AND DRAINAGE LEVEL, PRICE ONLY $15.

EVERY Farmer needs one. Every School should have one. No Engineer required to lay out roads, walks or water-courses. Will establish levels for foundation walls, bridges, made ground, &c. It is extremely simple and beautiful. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Descriptive Circulars, with cuts, free.

HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer, and Special European Patent Solicitor, 176 Broadway, N. Y.

Oct. 8, 1869. 3m

AGENTS WANTED,

LOCAL AND TRAVELLING,

FOR the American Meat and Vegetable Chopper, the best thing, without exception, in the market; saves 90 per cent. in time and labor; cuts 10 to 12 pounds of meat sufficiently fine for pies, in four minutes. Agents are coining money. Cut of machine, Terms, &c., Free. Address

D. A. NEWTON & CO., No. 38 Cortlandt street, New York.

Oct. 8, 1869. 3m

NEEDHAM

CHURCH, SCHOOL AND PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS of every description, at reduced prices. Send for a copy of the last edition of the

"SILVER TONGUE,"

which will be mailed free to any address upon application to the oldest manufacturer of REED ORGANS and MELODEONS in America.

E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, 143, 145 and 147 East 23d St., New York.

Oct. 8, 1869. 3m

$1140 How I made it in six months. Secret and sample mailed free. A. J. FULLAM, New York.

Oct. 8, 1869. 3m

100 MEN AND BOYS WANTED! to sell the "MAGIC MIRROR." Sample and terms free by mail. Address with stamp, M. L. BYRN, 80 Cedar street, New York, (P. O. Box 4,609.)

Oct. 8, 1869. 3m

40 SECRETS FREE—CLARK & CO., Newark, N. J.

Oct. 8, 1869. 3m

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING!

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

NEW FIRM.

COBEAN & CUNNINGHAM

HAVE just received from the city a new and large stock of

CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, NOTIONS, &C.

The goods have all been selected with great care and with a desire to meet the wants of this community. The public will find the goods to be of the best quality and the

LATEST STYLES.

One and all are invited to call at our Store, on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Fahnestock Bros.

R. C. COBEAN, JAS. CUNNINGHAM.

Oct. 29, 1869. tf

HAS ARRIVED AT

NORRIS'

HEAD-QUARTERS,

On Southeast Corner of Centre Square,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

the Largest and Best Stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

THE LATEST STYLES OF

HATS & CAPS,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED

BOOTS & SHOES.

Also a large Variety of

WOOLEN UNDER-CLOTHING,

with a large assortment of

NOTIONS, TRUNKS,

and everything found in a Gentleman's Furnishing Store.

GIVE US A CALL.

Oct. 8, 1869. tf

WM. J. MARTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

A LARGE LOT OF

GROCERIES,

that I am selling cheap for CASH.

CHOICE LIQUORS.

OLD RYE WHISKEY, EIGHT YEARS OLD,

VERY OLD FRENCH BRANDY.

ALL OTHER KINDS OF LIQUORS.

A general assortment of Bitters, among which is

"MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS."

April 30, 1869. tf

NEW SADDLER SHOP.

ON the Hill, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.—Constantly on hand, or made to order, all kinds of

RIDING SADDLES,

WAGON SADDLES,

CARRIAGE HARNESS,

DRAUGHT HARNESS,

RIDING BRIDLES,

BLIND BRIDLES,

COLLARS,

FLY-NETS, &c.,

as low as the lowest.

J. M. ROWE.

June 21, 1867. tf

NEW GROCERY.

AMOS ECKERT,

York street, opposite Crismer's Bakery,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

INVITES attention to an entirely new and choice stock of Groceries, consisting in part of

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, MOLASSES, SPICES,

DRIED FRUIT, BUCKETS, BASKETS, BROOMS,

BRUSHES, COAL OIL, TOBACCOS, SEGARS, &C., &C.

Also a general assortment of

NOTIONS, &C.

Hoping to give satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call, I solicit a share of the public patronage.

AMOS ECKERT.

Sept. 17, 1869. tf

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING.

AT FRANK CUNNINGHAM'S,

Opposite the *Star and Sentinel* office, Gettysburg, Pa., you will always find of the best qualities and latest styles,

COATS, PANTS & VESTS,

OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES. ALSO,

SHIRTS,

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas,

and a great and large variety of

NOTIONS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

all of which will be sold at short profits and warranted to please. Give him a call in his store on Baltimore street, (Pickings's old stand) near the Diamond.

Sept. 24, 1869. tf

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—GENTLEMEN: From the days of William Penn, the great and pious founder of our Commonwealth, it has been the universal custom of my predecessors, when making their annual communications to the General Assembly, to acknowledge their gratitude to and dependence upon the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. In imitation of their noble example, let us earnestly invoke His blessing and guidance in our efforts to perform the great work of legislation now before us, in such manner as to meet His approbation, as well as that of our common constituents.

In conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, I proceed to invite your attention to such measures as are deemed necessary for your consideration, and to assure you of my willingness to share with you the anxieties and responsibilities of all legislation calculated to advance the prosperity of the people and the best interests of the Commonwealth.

FINANCES.

From the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the following statement has been carefully prepared, and exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1869:

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868...		$1,612,25? 3?
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1869...		5,2?0,71? 2?
Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1869...		6,25?,5?? ?5
Disbursements.		
Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869...	$2,185,111 27	
Loans, &c., redeemed at Treasury...	10?,6?1 29	
Loans redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund...	302,702 09	
Interest paid at Treasury	170,0?? 71	
Interest paid by Commissioners of Sinking Fund...	1,725,??8 97	
		4,?7?,771 ?6
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1869...		$1,10?,?26 1?

It will be observed from the above that part of the loans and part of the interest are paid at the Treasury, and part of both by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This produces a complication of accounts, which, in order to avoid and simplify the financial statements, I recommend that authority be given by law to charge the Commissioners with the whole amount of the State debt, and also with all the money applicable to the payment thereof, and that they alone be credited with all payments on both principal and interest of the State debt.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement showing the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30, 1869:

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans...	$25,41? 180 00	
5 per cent. loans...	7,2?? 28? ??	
4½ per cent. loans...	112,0?0 00	
		$32,700,561 38
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$96,397 00	
Interest certificates outstanding...	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed...	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates...	11 67	
		113,076 57
Amount of public debt November 30, 1869...		$32,814,540 95
The public debt Nov. 30, 1868,		$33,28?,0?7 1?
Deduct amount redeemed at the Treasury during the year ending November 30, 1869, viz:		
5 per cent. loans...	$472,387 18	
Relief notes cancelled...	19 00	
		482,105 18
Public debt, November, 1869, as above...		$32,814,540 95

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

At the commencement of the present administration, in January, 1867, the total outstanding indebtedness of the State was $37,704,409.77. Since then, and up to November 30, 1869, the sum of $4,889,868 82 has been paid, and at five per cent. the sum of $244,493 41, in interest, is annually saved to the Commonwealth. Consequently, the total amount of indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30, 1869, was $32,814,540 65.

The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1869, amounts to $472,406 18.

ASSETS IN SINKING FUND.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz: Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $6,-300,000. Agreeably to an act dated March 30, 1869, the Sinking Fund Commissioners delivered all the obligations of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, being third mortgage bonds, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and received therefor thirty-five second mortgage bonds of $100,000 each, making in all $3,500,000, executed by the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable to the Commonwealth as follows:

The principal of one of said bonds ($100,000) shall be payable each and every year, beginning January 1, 1875, and so continuing annually thereafter until the said sum of $3,500,000 shall be paid, with interest thereon from January 1, 1872.

The citizens of Pennsylvania have always borne taxation not only patiently but cheerfully, and they are still as willing as ever to contribute to the payment of all the obligations resting upon the State; but they expect their public servants who are entrusted with the management of their affairs, to act upon the most prudent and economical basis. In a word, they demand reform in the management of the financial affairs of the State, and as far as possible, the retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditures.

THE STATE TREASURER.

I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only $1700, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved sureties for $80,000, and to run the risk of handling at least $5,000,000 or $6,-000,000 per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, because they are positively prohibited by law under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the murkiness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer, as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions.

Liberal appropriations are made annually to our penitentiaries, lunatic asylums and other charitable and beneficial institutions, without requiring from those who receive and disburse the money any satisfactory evidence that it has been faithfully applied to the objects intended. I therefore recommend that a law be passed requiring all persons who receive and disburse State appropriations to take proper vouchers for all moneys so expended by them, and to make quarterly settlements of the same in the Auditor General's office.

For many years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the day of the adjournment of the Legislature, and I here repeat my suggestions of last year, that the appropriation bill be taken, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable the Governor to give it that thorough examination its importance demands.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The peculiar interest which is always manifested by the people in the subject of education, is an inducement to lay before you, more at length than would otherwise be done, the principal statistics of the system, drawn from the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

There are within the State 1971 school districts; 13,930 schools; 2415 graded schools; 12,900 school directors; 76 superintendents; 17,142 teachers, and 815,753 pupils. The average cost of tuition for each pupil is ninety-seven cents per month. The whole cost of tuition for the year is $2,500,-731.26. Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds during the year, $6,-986,148 92. Estimated value of school property $14,045,332.

Notwithstanding the fact that our school law was made general in the year 1848, it is remarkable that there still remain five districts within the State which have not yet conformed thereto. Hopes are entertained that four of these will soon accept the conditions of the law, and the remaining one, known as the Harmony district, under the control of the "Economites," having a good school system of its own, will probably not adopt the public school system so long as the present organization of that society exists. It is, therefore, a subject worthy of hearty congratulation that our school system has been so universally adopted by the voluntary consent and general acquiescence of the people.

As important auxiliaries to our common schools, the Normal schools are entitled to assume the front rank. Their flourishing condition may be understood from the following statistics: The whole number of students that have attended the four Normal schools is 13,237, of whom 321 have graduated. During the past year there were in these institutions 76 teachers and 4175 students.

Your attention is again invited to the fact that there are about seventy-five thousand children in the State that do not attend schools of any description, and who are permitted to grow up in ignorance and without employment, and, in many instances, from lack of industrial and educational training, become not only the votaries of vice, but a prolific source from which the inmates of our prisons and penitentiaries are supplied.

The number of children throughout the State attending private schools is estimated at eighty-five thousand.

The aggregate of the educational condition of the children of the Commonwealth may be thus stated:

Attending the public schools...	815,753
Attending private schools...	85,000
Not attending schools of any kind...	75,000
Whole number of children...	975,753

The subject of non-attendance by so large a portion of children is specially and most earnestly commended to your consideration. It is true economy on the part of the State, if possible, to save these children from ignorance, vagrancy and crime. To neglect them would be inexcusable, if not criminal. Doubtless in your assembled wisdom you will be able to devise some effectual mode by which this evil can be remedied.

Many of the recommendations contained in the report of the Superintendent are of the utmost importance, and eminently deserving of serious attention and legislative action. The facts above set forth illustrate most forcibly the practical value of our most admirable common school system, and bear testimony that cannot be misunderstood, to the wisdom and liberality by which it has been conceived and so successfully carried into effect.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools for the year ending May 31 1869, in which is exhibited their condition, circumstances and expenditures.

The whole number of children admitted into these schools from their origin to the 31st day of May, 1869, is 4509, of whom 307 have been discharged on order, 518 on age, and 53 have died, making a total of 878, which left 3631 in the schools at the end of the year. Up to May 31, 1869, the number of discharges from the schools have exceeded former estimates by 175. The number of applications for admission on file, and not acted on, was 701—some from every county in the State, except six.

The sanitary condition of these schools has been remarkably good.

The entire cost of maintenance, education, clothing and general expenses for the year ending May 31, 1869,

Amounts to...		$500,071 42
To pay which there was an unexpended balance of...	$6,001 71	
Appropriated April 11, 1868	100,000 00	
Appropriated March 13, 1869	50,000 00	
		$156,001 71
Balance unprovided for...		$344,069 ??

For which sum there should be a special appropriation without delay to meet the pressing wants of the teachers of the different institutions who have been already compelled to await its payment for more than seven months.

For the maintenance of these schools during the year ending May 31, 1871, it is estimated that $531,500 will be required. Which sum I recommend to be appropriated with the positive understanding that the expenditures shall not exceed that amount.

We are admonished by the rapid expansion of the system, and by the constantly increasing desire to obtain admission into these schools, that some definite limit should be determined upon by law. It is, therefore, recommended that the indigent children of Pennsylvania soldiers, who served in Pennsylvania regiments, and who died prior to January 1, 1866, from wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the war, shall be hereafter admitted, and none others.

Most heartily have the people endorsed the past action of their representatives in relation to these schools, and there exists not a single doubt but that they will most cordially approve all necessary appropriations for the support, education and guardianship of these adopted children of the Commonwealth. To the honor, State pride and humanity of the Legislature is confided the guarding and maintaining of these sacred interests, and in the faithful discharge of this noble duty you shall receive from me a special and zealous concurrence.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The establishment of this college was undoubtedly intended as a progressive movement, and under the impression that it would contribute much to the easy acquisition of a combined knowledge of agriculture, science and literature, and to promote the practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits of life. It has been fostered by the most liberal legislation and is endowed with the sum of $381,500, invested in United States and Pennsylvania bonds, yielding an aggregate interest this year of $25,551 90, which has been paid to the trustees of the Institution. Thus far the most satisfactory results from the workings of the college have not been realized. But it is now under the direction of a president and six learned professors. It receives for its pupils only males over the age of fifteen years, qualified for the admission by a good common school education. There are in it at present forty-five students, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase in number. Tuition, board and the ordinary necessaries of life are there furnished at a less rate than is generally demanded for boarding alone thus affording an extraordinary opportunity to the youth of the country to acquire an accomplished education with comparatively small expenditure. Under these circumstances the college deserves the indulgent sympathy and support of the people.

Three experimental farms are connected with the college, purchased at an aggregate cost of $15,886 50. One is located at the college, one in Indiana county and one in Chester county. It is confidently expected that the record of these experimental results will prove highly interesting, and greatly beneficial to the community.

MILITARY.

The military department is one of great importance to the honorable history of the Commonwealth and to that of her citizens individually. The circumstances connected with the present flourishing condition of the volunteer militia in the State induce me to request the continuance of legislative favor for the Adjutant General's department, and that it may be generously supplied with such appropriations as have been requested by the Adjutant General for that office.

An unusual martial activity prevails throughout the State, but more particularly in Philadelphia. The encouragement which has been afforded to the uniformed militia has been responded to with alacrity, and is exhibited as follows: In 1866 there were eight volunteer companies; in 1867, thirty-eight; in 1868 sixty-seven; and in 1869, one hundred and eighty four. No less than one hundred and seven companies were organized during the year ending November 30, 1869, of which fifty-six are in Philadelphia and fifty-one in other parts of the State.

This is a small but efficient and well equipped force which in case of riot, rebellion, or other public danger, would be ready at once to imperil itself for the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the lives and property of the citizens. It is therefore desirable that the Legislature should give the volunteer companies such practical aid as would, in some degree, compensate them for the time and money expended to maintain their organizations, in which the people are as much interested as the volunteers themselves.

The report of the Adjutant General will be found a very interesting document, containing much valuable information and many important suggestions.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The report of the State historian is deserving of your careful attention. The work of the historian, when completed, will embrace four large octavo volumes, in which the name of every Pennsylvania volunteer will have its appropriate place. Two of these volumes are already completed, in a manner highly creditable to the Commonwealth. The third is rapidly progressing, and, with a generous appropriation on the part of your honorable body, the entire history will be executed, if not before, soon after the close of the present year. Most of other States are publishing histories similar to this, and it is due to the importance of the subject, also to the credit of the State, that Pennsylvania should not be behind in this patriotic undertaking.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

There is probably no State in the American Union that has contributed more liberally toward the support of charitable and benevolent institutions than that of Pennsylvania. The appropriations annually made for the benefit of the soldiers' orphans' schools, asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind and insane, and many similar worthy establishments, in which the poor, helpless and otherwise friendless are cared and provided for, reflect great credit upon the Legislatures who have donated the requisite means for their support. But there is one other institution needed, and the claims for which are more strongly urged by every principle of humanity and patriotism than any other now in existence, which has not yet received the attention its vast importance imperatively demands. This is a home for the soldiers who have "borne the battle" in defence of the honor, integrity and perpetuity of the American Union. No men living have as powerful claims upon the generosity and nurturing care of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as those who upon the battle-field fought to protect it against threatened devastation and destruction, and who, in this patriotic service, endangered their lives, sacrificed their health, lost their limbs, and became enfeebled and disabled for life. And yet we daily see those men, (and who does not blush to see them?) to whom we owe the preservation of our Government, the homes we enjoy, and almost everything we possess, hobbling about our streets upon crutches, with missing limbs, and otherwise so enfeebled as to be entirely unfitted for any remunerative employment, begging their bread from door to door, or sitting upon the corners of the streets turning an organ for the few pennies the charitable passer-by may feel disposed to bestow. Every one of these helpless men, whose patriotic devotion to his country has brought him to this deplorable condition, is a burning reproach to the State for whose welfare he has met the most serious and lamentable of all misfortunes. All of them appeal, by their wounds and destitution to the people of the Commonwealth for that care which, in such contingencies, was promised the soldier of the Union, his widow, and his orphan children. It is time that all such promises should be redeemed. The wounded and helpless soldiers have a claim upon the State which should not and cannot be ignored. And I do earnestly recommend, in their name and in their behalf, that measures be taken by your honorable body, to establish for them a home where they shall be amply provided with the necessary comforts of life, and no longer be compelled to be pensioners upon the scanty charities of the world. This is a debt the State absolutely owes, and no time should be lost in its honorable liquidation.

LIFE INSURANCE.

I earnestly repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an insurance department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State. The community is deeply interested in the matter, and demands legislative protection.

Our laws in relation to life insurance companies are defective and need revision and correction. Without the protection referred to, these laws bear unequally upon our own and foreign companies. The latter, being protected by legislative enactment, are enabled to transact an immense amount of business within the limits of this Commonwealth, whilst our companies, having no such protection, can do but little in other States.

The abolishment, therefore, of the license law, and the substitution in its place of a reasonable and equitable tax, would meet the approbation of all companies, in favor of equal and exact justice, whether belonging to this or any other State. At the same time it would insure a large income to the Treasury. For instance, there are thirty-seven life insurance companies from other States doing business in Pennsylvania, who each pay a license of $500, making the sum of $18,500.—Not one of these companies would object to paying an equal tax of say one-half of one percent. upon the amount of their business.

THE AVONDALE DISASTER.

The Governor briefly narrates the history of this disaster, and recommends that incombustible materials alone be used about the shafts; that the ventilating fan be introduced, and that every mine shaft have more than a single avenue of ingress and egress. The best method of constructing, ventilating and working the mines should be unhesitatingly adopted, and the system adopted rigidly enforced.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

In accordance with an act of the last Legislature, a Board of Public Charities has been appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Gen. Thomas L. Kane, for five years; F. B. Penniman, Esq., four years; Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, three years; Gen. L. Harrison, Esq., two years; and [illegible] one year. The board organized by electing Gen. Kane, President, and Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Secretary and General Agent. From the establishment of this board, and especially from the high character and qualifications of the gentlemen who have consented to assume its important trusts and responsibilities, we have reason to hope for the most beneficial results. This change in the management of our charitable affairs is deemed of the highest importance by many persons intimately conversant with the workings and management of these institutions.

A thorough review of all the establishments receiving appropriations from the State by this board, will give an assurance to the Legislature and the people, which they have never heretofore possessed, that their benefactions will be worthily bestowed and properly employed.

Some time during the present session, the board will present to the Legislature, a report of the condition and requirements of the various institutions that have been recipients of appropriations from the State, with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary; and, therefore, no information concerning them, except the annual reports of the superintendents, will at present be laid before you.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Many prominent citizens have represented that there exists great necessity for a more complete geological and mineralogical survey of the State than at present exists.

Should the Legislature concur in these views, and pass a law authorizing such a survey, it will meet with the Executive approval.

INSPECTION OF GAS.

At the last session a law was passed creating the office of Inspector of Gas and Gas Meters for the county of Allegheny, and in accordance therewith I have appointed an inspector possessing the necessary qualifications. The necessity for such a law has been long and extensively felt, and it has been earnestly demanded by a large number of highly respectable citizens, whose opinions are eminently worthy of consideration. I therefore respectfully recommend that the just and equitable provisions of the Allegheny county law be extended to other counties in which gas is largely consumed.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The law on this subject does not contemplate a full report from the Commissioners to revise the general statutes of the State before the session of 1871. It may, however, be important to state that this work has so far progressed as to make it almost certain that it will be completed and ready for the press soon after the close of the present session as will allow time to bring within the code such of your enactments as may with propriety be incorporated.

A general road law, and one for the support and maintenance of the poor, have heretofore been reported, and should receive your yearly attention.

STATISTICS.

The recommendation made last year for the establishment of a desk for the collection and preservation of statistics relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufactures, coal, iron, oil, lumber, etc., and for the collection of mineralogical and geological specimens, and other things that may be deemed appropriate to such a department, is respectfully renewed with the suggestion that the duties be attached to the office of the Librarian and his assistant, with a reasonable increase of compensation, and an appropriation for the same.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

In accordance with a law approved April 13, 1867, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed "to visit, for philanthropic purposes, the prisons and almshouses in the various counties of the Commonwealth." His second report, which is herewith presented, embraces a vast amount of useful information, and will be found highly interesting and worthy of mature consideration. It will be seen that while some of our county prisons have been constructed and are being constructed with strict regard to the proper objects of punishment, others are utterly unfit for any such purposes, and are a disgrace and reproach to a civilized age and a Christian people.—The commissioner, in regard to some of these, describes them "as being unsafe, where prisoners could not be held unless loaded with chains; where the sexes were not separated, where there was no discipline, or any effort made towards the moral or religious improvement of the inmates; the buildings totally unfit for the purpose of a prison, and where the prisoners became schooled in vice, and eventually graduated, prepared for a life of lawlessness." In some of the prisons the cells are represented as contracted dungeons, into which not a ray of sunshine or a draft of pure air can enter, and in which a human being could not possibly live through a lengthy term of sentence. And in still others, in consequence of the want of proper accommodations, all classes of criminals, from the most hardened and aged to the youth of tender years, are permitted to congregate, and indulge in card playing, profanity, and almost every species of immorality and crime.

The Commissioners appointed "to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline, as practiced in other States and countries, as compared with what is known as the Pennsylvania system," will submit you their report at an early day, from which you will learn that the capacity of our penitentiaries is at present competent for the safe keeping and proper punishment of all offenders of the higher grades, and that work houses and houses of correction are needed for those whose crimes are of a more trivial character, and whose reformation and future usefulness may be accomplished by a humane system of discipline, such as will be recommended.

THE JUDICIARY.

Communications received from various parts of the State, represent that the present judicial force is inadequate for the purposes designed. Since the number of judges was fixed, the business of the courts has greatly increased with our rapidly expanding population, and the multiplication of commercial and business operations of our growing Commonwealth. How far relief should be afforded is well worthy of careful consideration.

In one district of the Supreme Court, over seven hundred new cases have been docketed within one year. Many of these involve very large amounts, and important legal principles; and their proper consideration imposes upon the judges great labor and responsibility. In the other districts of this court the argument lists are also becoming so crowded that it is impossible to dispose of the business with that promptness and intelligence demanded by the public interests; and especially, with one of the judges, as now required by law, assigned to duty in the court of *nisi prius* at Philadelphia. I therefore earnestly recommend an additional judge for this court, believing it a public necessity, in justice to the many suitors, and to the judges who have more work than should be required of the present number of men, let them be ever so laborious and efficient.

BOUNDARY LINE.

In obedience to "an act to settle, determine and locate the southern boundary line of the Commonwealth," approved March 20, 1869, I appointed James Worrall, Esq., of Harrisburg, and Strickland Kneas, Esq., of Philadelphia, both civil engineers, Commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania, to act "in conjunction with like Commissioners on the part of the State of Delaware."

The Governor of that State was promptly furnished with a copy of the act, and informed of the appointment of Commissioners under it, and his co-operation invited. But, so far as I am advised, no action of any kind has been taken by Delaware on the subject; and consequently the work contemplated by the act above referred to has not been performed.

Your special attention is invited to the report of our Commissioners, which is herewith communicated.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is eminently proper that special notice should be taken of the decease of such persons as have occupied prominent positions in, and rendered distinguished services to the State. Conspicuous among these were Hon. Joseph Ritner and Hon. David R. Porter, both of whom died during the present administration. During their eventful lives they shared largely in the public confidence and regard, and filled many posts of honor, trust and responsibility, including that of Governor, with distinguished fidelity and patriotism. They were conspicuously identified with all the grave and important questions of State policy and administration, through the eventful period in which they lived, and contributed largely to shape and strengthen the firm foundations of our Commonwealth, upon which others have been enabled to build securely. They have passed away, ripe in years and full of honors, and it is respectfully submitted whether it be not proper for the Legislature to take some appropriate notice of the lamented death of these two distinguished public servants.

PARDONS.

During the year ending December 31, 1869, there have been 1?5 applications for pardon, of which 62 or four per cent., were granted, 1?? rejected and 780 are still under advisement.

For some reason, not easily understood, it seems that public sentiment has become perverted on the important subject of pardons. The framers of our Government, and under fund?, never contemplated or intended an indiscriminate use of the pardoning power. It was only designed for the correction of manifest errors or oppressions, palpable mistakes, cases of after-discovered evidence, and others of exceptional character. Both the theory of our Government and public policy require that the pardoning power should be kept within these limits, and not be made an instrument to defeat the execution of the laws and the administration of public justice. All ordinary cases, therefore, are wholly outside of, and in conflict with, the principles on which Executive clemency should be based; and none such should be presented for consideration. It is earnestly hoped the public will understand and act in accordance with this view of the subject, as due alike to the Executive and a proper regard for the execution of the laws.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Having laid before you a general survey of the affairs and condition of the State which relate to the common welfare, it affords me also the highest gratification to add that the agreeable intercourse and pleasant relations which have so long existed between the Government of Pennsylvania and the governments of all the other States and of the Union, continue unimpaired; and consequently our resolution "to preserve, protect and defend" those fundamental principles of humanity, equal rights and equal justice to all, universal freedom and a united country, is greatly strengthened.

The general relations of the National Government, as set forth in the recent annual message of the President, continue to be "peace at home and without entangling alliances abroad;" the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion is being rapidly accomplished; the revenues are faithfully collected; the national debt is being liquidated at the rate of about $100,000,000 per annum, and repudiation has been emphatically repudiated. A strict and uncompromising adherence to this policy by a prudent and economical administration has already restored the National character to the fullest confidence in the minds, not only of our countrymen, but of foreigners, and has allayed all spirit of discontent that might have been dangerous to the stability of our institutions.

There is another subject also of National importance claiming our attention, because it directly affects the industrial operations in which Pennsylvania is so largely interested.

Movements, characterized with the greatest energy, are now being made by those interested in free trade, to induce Congress to take such action as will permit the free introduction of steel, iron and iron materials for ship building, and many other modifications of the tariff laws. Should such efforts be successful, the result must prove disastrous to the great coal, iron and other interests of our State, diminishing the production of iron and other manufactured articles, and consequently the consumption of coal, and be destructive to our valuable home markets. It would also prove disastrous to many of our capitalists and working people—depriving them of all reasonable prospects of future activity and remunerating wages—and bring our producers into a ruinous competition with pauper labor from abroad. So far as the present system affords protection to the manufactures, labor and products of Pennsylvania, it is obligatory upon us to use all favorable means to prevent any reduction of existing duties. Our miners, laborers and manufacturers should not be thrown out of employment by the proposed change of duties on foreign imports, which has always heretofore resulted in the prostration of every department of trade, labor and business, and entailed upon us the manifold evils of National, State and individual bankruptcy. We owe it as a duty to our constituents to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to oppose all such attempts. For the same reasons we should oppose any reciprocity treaties by which the people of Canada can gain advantages over our own lumbermen, farmers and other producers, within our limits.

STRUGGLING CUBA.

While acknowledging the rightful constitutional authority of the General Government to dispose of all questions relative to national affairs, and while in no manner seeking to interfere with the exercise of that authority, I cannot refrain from alluding to the fact, that for more than a year a brave people in Cuba have been struggling for their independence against great odds, in the face of barbarities and atrocities which will be forever be a foul blot upon the history of Spain. We should indeed be unmindful of humanity and of the greatness of our nationality, if we omitted to notice this patriotic effort by the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke, and like our own ancestors, "to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which nature and nature's God entitle them." The new organization has abolished slavery and attested its rights not only to our sympathy but to recognition, by the vigor and determination of its resistance to the oppressions of the mother country. Almost from the beginning of our National Government, Congress has furnished numerous precedents for the action here indicated, even when the people struggling for liberty were not upon the American continent. They recognized Greece in her efforts to establish her nationality against Turkish oppression. The same spirit prevailed not only towards Poland, Italy and Hungary, but to Ireland in all her movements to regain her long lost nationality. These countries had the unmistakable sympathy of the people of the United States, and our public men, in every branch of the Government, never hesitated to speak in their defence. In the case of the French revolution, the statesmen of America gave encouragement to the people of that country to establish a republican form of government. Upon this continent there are numerous instances of [illegible] of the people for liberty in [illegible]. In the case of Texas, during her conflict with Mexico, she not only had our unfeigned [illegible], but obtained our recognition of her independent nationality, and soon after [illegible] she was annexed to our great sisterhood of States.

It is in singular contrast with these historic precedents that [illegible] of Cuba have as yet received no national encouragement or recognition, while they are imitating the example of our fathers, who, as colonists, struck down the hand which oppressed them, and established for themselves a free and independent government. There is no question but that the patriots of Cuba have the warm and enthusiastic sympathy of a great majority of the people of this and other States, and I but give the utterance to what is an abiding sentiment among the masses, when I declare a hearty sympathy with the people of that island now endeavoring to cast off the yoke of oppression fastened so long upon them by an intolerant government. The gem of the Antilles of right belongs to republican rule, and is, to all intents and purposes, covered by the Monroe doctrine, so that, whatever recognition the Government might extend to Republicans of Cuba, it would only amount to the practical enforcement of what our nation has so long advanced in theory. Cuba is an American island. Geographically it belongs to the United States. Its acquisition has been a leading principle with many of our ablest statesmen from an early period in our history. Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Clay, Van Buren, Buchanan and many others advocated the incorporation of Cuba into the Union. It is hoped the time will soon come if it has not already arrived, when, by the enunciation of a prompt and decided policy, a brave people may be recognized as independent, and the cause of republican principles receive new encouragement.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The management of our national finances is one of the most delicate and important questions now under consideration by the American people, and while it is not my intention to offer any plan to settle a matter which seems to give so much trouble to many of our most experienced financiers, a few suggestions may not be out of place.

It will be remembered that by the establishment of our national banks, the best and safest paper currency that ever existed in this nation has been adopted. Great caution should therefore be taken not to mar a system that has been so generally beneficent. When the Government established the national banks, our State banks were taxed out of existence and destroyed as such; but in many instances they were renewed by the solemn enactment of Congress, under whose supervision they were promised a just, kind and fostering care. It seems unjust therefore, that the Government should propose to withdraw a part of their circulation from them and give it to new ones, to be organized where no bank now exist. If new banks should be created wherever they may be required, they should receive their circulation from an increase of the amount now authorized by law; the circulation to be the same as the banks now have, and on the same kind of securities.

In my opinion a policy of expansion of the currency should be adopted that will give ease and comfort to the people, and that will effect upand reassure our business men and put the wheels of commerce, manufactures and labor in full operation. It will prevent a decline in the revenues derived from the tariff and internal taxation, and will save thousands of citizens from the crushing effects of contraction. As a part of the same policy, there should be no hesitation about the abandonment of the idea of reducing the currency by the adoption of any plan to curtail the amount of legal tenders now in circulation.

The constant and natural approach to specie payment is the only safe mode, in my opinion, to accomplish that desirable end. Any compulsory law that may be enacted will in all probability be a failure. I do not hesitate to say that the contraction of the currency at this time would be productive of great injury both to individuals and to the general interest of the nation.

Let there be a liberal encouragement of railroads, manufactures and every project that will afford employment and compensation to our toiling millions. Encourage a vigorous collection of the revenue on luxuries. Maintain a strong treasury, with gold sufficient to keep a check upon those who might be disposed to disturb the natural tendency towards specie payments, or for the purposes of speculation.

There should be a steady but moderate reduction of the national debt, a funding of the present six per cent. five twenty bonds in others, at a lower rate of interest, not by compulsion, but by fair dealing, and the establishment of a sinking fund, at such a rate as will pay off the debt in about thirty years. We shall then not only find the business of the country reviving, but our business men ready to expand their operations with the greatest encouragement.

JOHN W. GEARY.

THE DEAD OF 1869.

Last year was remarkable for the deaths of men prominent in public life. In the United States we notice the following: On January 8th, John Minor Botts, and Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau; January 25th, Ex Governor Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina; on March 14th, James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury under President Pierce; March 27th, James Harper, the well known book publisher of New York; July 30th, Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy under President Buchanan; on Sept. 6th, Gen. John S. Rawlins, Secretary of War; on Sept. 8th, William Pitt Fessenden, U. S. Senate; Sept. 10th, Hon. John Bell; Oct. 16th, Ex-Governor Joseph Ritner, of Pennsylvania; Nov. 4th, George Peabody, the eminent philanthropist; Nov. 7th, Admiral Charles Stewart; Nov. 10th, Gen. John Ellis Wool; Nov. 11th, Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk; Nov. 12th, Hon. Amos Kendall, Postmaster General under President Jackson; Nov. 21st, Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, and on Dec. 21st, Hon. Edwin Macy Stanton Secretary of War under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson.

A WAG, having a dispute with a man who kept a sausage shop, and owing him a grudge, ran into his store one day, as he was serving several customers, with an immense dead cat, which he suddenly deposited on the counter, saying:

"This makes nineteen; as you are busy now, we'll settle another time," and he was off in a twinkling. The customers, aghast, soon followed him, leaving their sausage behind.

VINEGAR diluted with water, and sweetened, makes a good drink in fever. Heated hot, the steam of pure vinegar is good for sore throats. It should be inhaled from the mouth of a teapot, or other similar vessel.

FRESH lard rubbed into the chest daily with the warm hand, is useful in consumption.

A CONNECTICUT pumpkin has been made into 200 pies.

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FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1870.

[illegible] Houses of Congress [illegible] the admission of Virginia.

[illegible] Temperance Convention [illegible] Harrisburg [illegible]

The [illegible] expresses the opinion that the Fifteenth Amendment [illegible]

The Legislature of Maryland which assembled on Tuesday week is unanimously Democratic in both branches. [illegible]

[illegible] The Legislature of Maryland [illegible]

The present State Treasurer, Mr. Mackey, has been renominated by the Republican Legislative caucus. Twenty-one of the twenty-nine [illegible] into the caucus. Why is not explained.

The election for State Treasurer took place on Wednesday. The dissatisfied Republicans and all the Democrats [illegible] Mackey [illegible] votes. [illegible]

[illegible] Virginia [illegible] Congress. A year ago she was represented on the floor of Congress and was completely rehabilitated in full Statehood. Now she is denied a voice in the councils of the nation, is remanded to military rule, is literally kicked out of the Union. Why? Because her Legislature, although containing a Republican majority, [illegible] ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. What a beautiful country this is becoming under Radical rule! Will not the people one day rise in their might and oust [illegible] from the seats they have so long disgraced—these Congressional Union breakers.

THE SCHOEPPE

The New York [illegible] publishes an article which may have an important bearing on the case of Dr. Schoeppe, convicted at Carlisle of the murder by poison of Miss Steinecke. The article [illegible] [illegible] opinions on Schoeppe's case. "An official opinion of the law faculty could not be obtained," [illegible] says, as proper data had not been received. [illegible] to the medical view, he continues: "Our official court experts have voluntarily taken part in these considerations, principally by Professor [illegible], and the chemical expert Professor [illegible], whose indisputable authority will also be acknowledged in the United States. These gentlemen approve of the opinion expressed in a paper by [illegible] experts that the proceedings to establish the existence of poison and morphine in the corpse were entirely insufficient and decidedly wrong. Our experts would sign every word of the opinion of [illegible] these proceedings. This common [illegible] is given by men whose names are well known amongst us, and would undoubtedly be acknowledged [illegible] experts."

Further on, however, the Professor claims that "circumstances make it impossible for a foreign expert conscientiously to give a decision that declares the proceedings of the jury to be hasty or unscrupulous. The totality of incidental evidence can for a conscientious man make the guilt certain even if the findings of the assisting chemists and experts were still more decidedly wrong than in this case [illegible] to guilt or innocence from [illegible] impressions. But also these [illegible] unfavorable to Paul Schoeppe [illegible] for the support of his countrymen just in Berlin."

The letter then states that one Paul Schoeppe some six or seven years ago was found guilty of [illegible] and larceny and counterfeiting, and sentenced to the penitentiary by a Prussian court. [illegible] age and personal appearance of [illegible] Schoeppe correspond with those of the man recently convicted at Carlisle. The father of the Prussian Paul Schoeppe was a country clergyman, who was also convicted with his son, of larceny and receiving stolen goods [illegible] Schoeppe was private secretary to a Count Blankensee, from whom he stole $27,000, according to the Prussian newspapers. It will be recollected that the father of the Carlisle Schoeppe is likewise a clergyman. The [illegible] states further that the [illegible] General in the proceedings against the Prussian Schoeppe declares that "the documentary counterfeitings committed in America are done in exactly the same manner and [illegible] the same method that our Paul Schoeppe used to adopt."

Such is the purport of the letter, which must be accepted for what it is worth.

The Philadelphia *Democrat*, in a lengthy article on the subject, deprecates the publication of anything that could possibly prejudice the case of any person accused of an infamous crime, before the judicial proceedings against him are brought to a close, but it gives place to this letter because, as it alleges, there is no proof that the Paul Schoeppe who was convicted of forgery in Berlin is the same Paul Schoeppe who is now an inmate of Carlisle prison, and because the latter Paul Schoeppe is not and has not been on trial for forgery.

LEGISLATIVE

[illegible] proceedings of the State Senate [illegible]

[illegible] offered the following [illegible] which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on [illegible] requested to inquire into the [illegible] property that their husbands [illegible]

He also offered the following resolution, which was twice read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary General be hereby requested to inquire into the expediency of [illegible] a bill to abolish the death penalty in Pennsylvania.

He also offered the following resolution, which was twice read and adopted:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as refers to the State Treasurer be referred to the Committee on Finance, and that the said committee be hereby instructed to inquire as to the manner and time at which moneys are paid into the State Treasury, where and upon what banks deposited, and [illegible] whether any illegal use has been made of said moneys or of the bonds held by the Commonwealth, and [illegible] the said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, and to place the State Treasurer and other State officers on oath.

Mr. Lowry, in explanation of the purpose of his resolution, said that he did not make any charges, but that the Governor in his message had preferred charges against the State Treasurer and the Legislature. If these charges were not true, let the people know it. Let them be investigated, in order that the Legislature and the State Treasurer may be enabled to vindicate their character. For his own part he did not think that the Legislature had been greatly slandered by the Governor.

Mr. Howard offered the following resolution, which was twice read and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee to be appointed to examine into the conduct of the State Treasurer and the use of the public funds and moneys shall inquire in the same manner as authorized by that resolution into the practice of the State Treasurer for the last three years past in respect to the use of the bonds and State funds.

Mr. Rutan offered the following resolution, which was twice read and adopted:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has heretofore corruptly procured legislation for its benefit and has corruptly interfered in the election of the senators of officers to be chosen by either branch of the Legislature.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker of the Senate to inquire into these alleged abuses, with power to send for persons and papers.

LINDSAY SCULL CASE.

Mr. Lowry inquired whether the committee on the Findlay-Scull case, in the Twentieth Senatorial District, were ready to report.

Mr. White said that although the committee had labored assiduously they were not prepared to report at present.

Mr. Lowry moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. He said that the facts were before the Senate, and could be acted on intelligently by every Senator on the floor without any report from a committee. Every hour that the Senator is kept from his district is kept out of his seat [illegible] the wrong done to him and his constituents. Let us dispose of this matter at once. The motion was lost.

Mr. Graham moved that the hour of adjournment be extended until [illegible] o'clock. The motion was agreed to.

The committee on the Findlay-Scull case not being ready to report, a recess was taken until called to order by the Speaker.

After some time, the Senate was again called to order, and Mr. White, from the special committee appointed for that purpose, submitted a report in the Findlay and Scull case awarding the seat to Edward Scull.

Mr. Davis submitted a minority report awarding the seat to Hiram Findlay.

A debate followed, when Mr. Lowry moved that the hour be extended until the pending question be disposed of.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the motion? The yeas and nays were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Beck, Bradford, Brown, Buckalew, Davis, Duncan, Linderman, Lowry, Miller, Nagle, Purman, Turner, Wallace and Stinson, Speaker—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Brooke, Connell, Graham, Henszey, Howard, Kerr, Mumma, Olmsted, Osterhout, Robison, Rutan, Ward, Watt and White—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Lowry, the Senate then adjourned until Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FINDLAY ADMITTED [illegible]

The consideration of the Findlay-Scull case was resumed in the Senate on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Lowry made a forcible speech in favor of giving the seat *prima facie* to Mr. Findlay. It was a Republican, he said, and felt it his duty to denounce any Republican Senator who would dare to vote any man into a seat, or out of it, merely to give the party a temporary advantage. [Mr. Lowry became heartily sick of his share in the iniquitous work of admitting M. Conyngham against the votes of the people, and is therefore not inclined to repeat the dose.]

Mr. Howard spoke in favor of admitting Scull, when the Senate adjourned for an evening session.

At 7, the Senate reassembled, and Messrs. Purman, Buckalew, White, Lowry, Davis, Olmsted, Wallace and Howard discussed the Findlay-Scull case.

Mr. White's resolution to admit Scull was then put to vote and lost by a tie, Messrs. Lowry and Billingfelt voting with the Democrats in the negative, making the vote [illegible].

Mr. Wallace asked that Mr. Findlay be qualified as the sitting member, but the Speaker decided that the special order had expired and no other business could be transacted.

On Wednesday morning Mr. White, backing down, moved that Mr. Findlay be sworn in, and it was done. It is doubtful whether Scull will continue the contest.

The Senate is called on to unseat a duly elected representative of the people in the person of Hon. Hiram Findlay, in order that John Cessna may fill the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue with a new man. He thus hopes to obtain possession of the conferees of Franklin county, and thus secure a new nomination to Congress. There surely are some Senators who will regard the work they are invited to perform with the intense disgust which all honorable men must feel.—*Harrisburg Patriot*.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

Whenever some peculiar mischief is meditated in reference to the people of the South, it is the cue of the Radical press to invent some tale of horror concerning their social condition. Reconstruction is to pass through a second process of congressional distillation. [illegible] of the murder of a negro or two is concocted, and the second reconstruction is to be duly refused, a romance concerning the assassination of "white loyalists" is invented, and so on to the end of the hopeless pretexts for congressional interference with the rights of the people and the States. A sanguinary [illegible] name of Reynolds, who has for some time held sway in Texas, seems, however, to have come to the conclusion that his party have practised about long enough on the credulity of the Northern people. In a report made by him to the President, bearing date Nov. [illegible], 1869, we find the following:

After a careful examination of all the available [illegible] reports, and the statements of officers and citizens [illegible] I am forced to the conclusion that the amount of crime committed in the several States of the division is very little greater than before the rebellion, and certainly is no greater than was to be expected at the close of a protracted and prolonged civil war, when large numbers of lawless and desperate characters both in the North and in the South were turned loose upon society without any legitimate means of support. Certain districts of country may and probably do form exceptions to this general remark, but even in these exceptional cases very few have any partisan character or political significance. Those who murder and rob do so simply as murderers and robbers, influenced by the motives which ordinarily incite men to commit [illegible] crimes. One of the worst desperadoes in Kentucky [illegible] army during the war [illegible] loyalists as may [illegible] to be called Kuklux. Although there may [illegible] organizations of outlaws in particular localities under the name of Kuklux, I am of the opinion that no such general organization now exists in the Southern States. It is probable, however, that outlaws not unfrequently assume this name in order to intimidate the weak and credulous, especially when calculated to increase their own importance.

"In regard to the interference of military officers in local difficulties under the plea of maintaining peace and good order, I think that no such military interference should be permitted except on the requisition of the Governor of a State, and by order of the President, as provided by law. The principal occupation of the troops in certain localities has been in assisting revenue officers to execute the revenue laws. It is very natural that these officers should call for the assistance of troops when ever they can get it, for by this means they avoid danger and trouble, and increase their own emoluments at the expense of military appropriations."

Upon this the Harrisburg *Patriot* comments: Besides exploding the absurd inventions concerning organized bands of desperadoes said to plunder and kill only their political opponents, General Reynolds opens the eyes of his party friends to the existence of a fact in connection with the occupation of the army in the Southern States, which ought to startle them not a little. The troops are principally occupied in assisting Internal Revenue officers, who make it a point to call on them for aid not merely to ensure their own personal safety but to enrich themselves at [illegible] by saving the expense which would come out of their own pockets when they performed their duties in person! It seems then, that the large portion of the standing army which is now stationed in the Southern States, is simply the *posse* of Internal Revenue officers, who get handsome salaries for the work performed by their military assistants. This fact is but another argument in favor of a plan by which the federal taxes would be apportioned to the several States and the several State governments allowed to assess and collect them in their own way. The attention of some of our vigilant and thoughtful Democratic reformers in Congress is called to this report of Gen. Reynolds. The opportunity afforded by its publication should not pass unimproved.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Beyond all question the present Secretary of the Treasury deserves the palm among experts in mystification. He is a daring *prestidigitator*, whose legerdemain converts into credits, *et vice versa*, at his pleasure. The editor of the Circular of *Inquirer*, however, has detected the trick of the wizard of the Treasury and has taken the pains to expose it to the public. It seems, according to Boutwell's report, that the debt bearing coin interest was, on Jan. 1, 1870, $2,107,919,000. On Jan. 1, 1869, the debt bearing coin interest was $2,107,8[illegible],000. This shows an increase of $114,000 since last January. The debt bearing currency interest was Jan. 1, 1870, $59,[illegible],000, on Jan. 1, 1869, it was $69,865,000. Here is shown an apparent decrease of upwards of $10,000,000. The debt bearing no interest was Jan. 1, 1870, $416,[illegible] on Jan. 1, 1869, it was $417,27[illegible],868, showing an increase, during the last year, of nearly $1,000,000. The matured debt not paid was, one year ago $7,[illegible]. It is now $4,[illegible], an apparent decrease of about [illegible] 000,000. The bonds given to the Pacific railroad were one year ago $6[illegible],097,000. They are now $64,[illegible],000. Thus in the aggregate there has been an increase of $14,000,000 of debt for the Pacific railroad, $1,000,000 added to the non-bearing interest debt, and $111,000 added to the gold interest-bearing debt, total, $1[illegible],111,000. The debt bearing currency interest is apparently reduced $10,000,000, and the matured debt $3,000,000, total, $13,000,000, which deducted from the total increase, leaves a net increase in the debt of $2,000,000.

To offset this however, it is claimed that there are $10,000,000 more of coin in the Treasury now than there was a year ago. That they have $2[illegible],000,000 invested in a sinking fund of coin interest bonds and accrued interest thereon, and that they have $[illegible],000 of purchased bonds now in the Treasury. Thus showing nearly $100,000,000 more in the Treasury than there was this time last year—$111,000,000 then against $2[illegible],000,000 now. But the question arises, why if they have $[illegible],000,000 of purchased bonds in the Treasury there should be more bonds in the shape of a debt bearing gold interest returned now and only $10,000,000 less bearing currency interest than there was January 1, 1869? Have they, despite the fact that they returned the bond debt and the non-interest bearing debt considerably more than it was January 1, 1869, a portion of those same bonds in the Treasury already canceled? If they are canceled they are not subject to interest and certainly ought not to be included as bonds payable in the January statement. There is certainly some mystery and sleight-of-hand

here which it devolves upon Mr. Boutwell to explain. It would certainly be very singular to count the bonds twice, first as being legally due and payable, and second as cash on hand. Again why does he keep the immense sum of $[illegible],000,000 locked up in the Treasury when a large portion of that sum could be employed in decreasing the interest bearing debt?—*Patriot*.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, JAN. 11, 1870.

EDITOR COMPILER: No doubt the readers of your excellent journal would be pleased to hear from the Capital and know how the machinery of State is running by this time. If we are to believe the Radical Solons, "retrenchment and reform" is to be the order of the day. Thus far there is no *Record* printed and the franking privilege is abolished, each member having to apply his own stamps. But this is all a dodge to mislead the people and create the impression that they are determined to act honestly and bring about *great* reforms. Many of the Rads went to the wall last fall for their *wholesale* corruption, and this is a mere pretext to blindfold their credulous constituency, as it is generally conceded here by the knowing ones that the present Legislature will prove to be the most corrupt that has assembled since the elevation to power of the "moral party."

There are two contested election cases in the House—from the 6th and 14th Representative Districts of Phila. The committees to try these cases were drawn last week, but much to the mortification of the Rads, the one stands eight Democrats to one Radical, and the other five Democrats to four Radicals! It seems that providence has interposed on the side of justice this time, and it is to be hoped that there will be a similar vindication of truth and justice in the Senate, in the Findlay-Scull and Watt-Diamond contests. For it is conceded by all honest men that Findlay and Diamond were both legally elected and the contest is one merely between might and right. Senator Lowry, from Erie, has taken a square stand with the Democrats, advocating the right of Findley to the seat, and denounced the whole thing as a barefaced and naked attempt at corruption and fraud.

The postage in the House last winter amounted to over eighteen thousand dollars! I learn that there will be an effort made to reduce the expenses of the State in this one item at least. There will be a resolution offered allowing each member one hundred dollars for postage, which will be a reduction of over eight thousand dollars in the House alone. I merely allude to this matter from the fact that the majority of persons have a very imperfect idea of the amount necessarily expended for postage. A Railroad Report costs sixty cents, and School Reports twenty-four cents postage. ——

LISTEN TO A SOLDIER.

General Morgan, of Ohio, was one of the bravest soldiers of the late war. His reputation is untarnished. He is now a member of Congress. He has had abundant opportunities to observe the operations and ascertain the purposes of the Radical leaders. The other day he flung the following bold charges into their faces, in a speech which he made in the House of Representatives. Read it, and then hand it to your honest Radical neighbor:

[Growth of the Despotism.]

MR. SPEAKER: There are those, and they are numbered by thousands, who at the time of the outbreak of the war which closed five years ago, believed that it was the deliberate purpose of the leaders of the so-called Republican party to force this country into war for the express purpose of subverting its free institutions. I was one of those who were reluctant so to believe. I was willing to contribute to the best of my humble ability, in suppressing the armed opposition to the government. But, sir, with my hand upon my heart, in the presence of the great God who rules all nations and now watches over ours, I here declare that I am now convinced that the single object of those leaders of the Republican party was the subversion of our free institutions and the desire of war to that end. The charge that I make is a bold one—a charge that should not be lightly made—a charge which, when made on this floor, should be sustained by proof. What are the proofs?

I feel bound in candor to say, sir, that in the charges I have brought and am about to urge against those who have usurped leadership over what is called the Republican party, I do not include the thousands of honest and patriotic men who have mistakenly acted with that organization.

But I charge that there is a conspiracy in our country to break down our free institutions and adopt a government similar to that of Great Britain. I charge this: that there is a purpose to rob the Executive of his constitutional powers. I charge this: that there is a conspiracy to rob the Supreme Court of the United States of its rightful authority, and to confer upon this House and the Senate, judicial powers. I charge this: that the action of this Congress is revolutionary. I charge this: that it sets at defiance the Constitution of the United States as the Long Parliament set at defiance the English Constitution, and as the Assembly of France usurped all the powers of government.

THE FINDLAY-SCULL CASE.—Senator Lowry regards Mr. Findlay as clearly entitled to the seat in the Senate *prima facie*, from the Somerset district and has so voted from the start. In order to be quite certain as to the *law* of the case he wrote to Ex-Attorney General Benjamin H. Brewster for his opinion, and on the 7th instant that gentleman replied, with a clearness and force altogether invincible. We give the gist of Mr. B's letter. He says to Mr. Lowry:

You ask me if you have taken the right ground, and you say you are anxious not to go astray. You are right. Party has nothing to do with this. Principle alone must be considered, or confusion and legislative anarchy will be the result. The matter has been determined over and over. Indeed, no precedent can be found to uphold the proposed course. The man who holds the certificate is the elected man, and entitled to his seat. Those who dispute his certificate must contest. No legislative body can be organized on any other principle. The return judges having certified by a majority that A was duly elected, A must take the seat. If B has a dissenting opinion from one judge, or a minority, that no more entitles him to the seat than it would give a citizen a judgment in a court of law when the majority of the court had resolved the other way. In either case, the remedy is by appeal. In the meantime the occupant holds, or he must be ejected by judgment in the whole case as presented to the higher court, and that court in this case is the committee as provided by law. But there is no occasion to illustrate by analysis in this case the law—the law is imperative, and to revoke it for the mere purpose of upholding party supremacy, or from any legislative whim, must be destructive of all true legislative organization.

It is claimed that Harrisburg has nearly six times as many inhabitants now as it had in 1840, and that it will, in the next ten years, have a population of sixty thousand.

Local Department.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES

Dividend.—The Littlestown Savings Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.

Hotel.—Mr. Isaac Houser, of New Oxford, has rented the Railroad Hotel, in Hanover, and will take possession on the first of April.

Conference.—The Pennsylvania Annual Conference of the U. B. in Christ will convene at Newville, Cumberland county, on Thursday, the 20th inst. Bishop Weaver will preside.

Ice.—Ice packing commenced on Monday morning and was pushed with all imaginable vigor. We suppose that by this time most of the ice-houses in town are full.

County Treasurer.—Capt. Wm. J. Martin entered upon the duties of County Treasurer on Saturday last. He will make an excellent officer, as the retiring Treasurer, Mr. Wattles, did.

Indian Concert.—The Concert by a troupe of Mohawk and Chippewa Indian Vocalists in Agricultural Hall, on Saturday evening last, was well attended, and gave universal satisfaction.

Successful Hunt.—We learn that Mr. Samuel Hewitt and his two sons, of Butler township, recently, in a two days hunt, killed [illegible] raccoons, [illegible] rabbits, and a squirrel of a species rare in these parts.

Wonderful.—Mr. Michael Harnish, of Franklin township, is the owner of a goose which laid 41 eggs in 11 weeks during the fall and winter. The large number of eggs and the lateness of the season are both unusual.

Purchased.—The Chambersburg *Repository* says that Mr. Ephraim Hieshew, of York Springs, has purchased the property of Wm. H. Hazlett, on Front street, Chambersburg, for $4,500, and intends to remove to that place on the 1st of April.

Acceptable Present.—Our good friend Peter Baker, of Mountjoy township, brought us the other day as a present, several pounds of beautiful honey in the comb, which proved as delicious as its appearance promised. A most acceptable gift, indeed, for which Mr. B. has many thanks.

New Turnpike.—A vigorous effort is being made to build a turnpike from York to Dover. Turnpikes are as necessary to the farmers as railroads, and it is gratifying to see the general waking up on the subject. Let our "Pract" friends persevere—and let those of Mummasburg and Arendtsville commence agitating too. Good roads can not be had without expense, but good roads are a blessing and pay, in a hundred different ways.

Officers Elected.—At the annual election for Managers of the Mummasburg Mutual Fire Protection Society, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen: J. W. Stahle, H. J. Brinkerhoff, George Thomas, Martin Thomas, Barnet Myers, T. C. Neely, Jacob H. Plank, Robert Watson, Peter Scholl, John Mickley, M. Deatrick, Sr., and M. Deatrick, Jr.

The Board will meet to organize on the first Saturday in February.

Bank Directors.—On Tuesday the Gettysburg National Bank elected as Directors Messrs. George Swope, Wm. Young, Wm. D. Himes, David Wills, David Kendlehart, Henry Wirt, Joshua Motter, Wm. McSherry and John Waugh.

On the same day the First National Bank of Gettysburg elected as Directors Messrs. George Throne, George Arnold, John Horner, John Musselman, John Wolford, John Brough and Robert Bell.

Property Sales.—Mr. John Rubb has sold his property in Hamilton township, to Mr. Andrew Brough—30 acres, with improvements, at $4,200 cash.

Mr. Rubb has purchased of Oliver Neely, at $385, a vacant lot in East Berlin, upon which he intends to build a dwelling house, shop, &c.

Mr. Francis Cunningham has purchased the property of Mr. Flowers on Chambersburg street, adjoining the Keystone House, at $5,000, and Mr. Flowers has purchased the property of Mr. Picking, on West Middle street, at $[illegible],000.

Concert.—Philip Phillips, the Singing Pilgrim, has become a universal favorite wherever heard. He sings more Gospel into the hearts of the people, than any half-dozen ministers can preach in, and he has his reward as he goes along.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

We are happy to announce that this popular singer will give one of his "Evenings of Sacred Song" in this place—Thursday evening, January 20th, in Agricultural Hall—for the benefit of the M. E. Church.

We bespeak for him a full house, assured that all who hear him will thank us for advising them to go. "Since the days of the Wesleys," says a New York paper, "there has probably been no man who has been so popular a leader and singer of sacred song."

Tickets [illegible] cents—children 20 cents. Doors open at [illegible]—to commence at 7 o'clock.

Tickets to be had at L. L. Schick's, A. D. Buehler's and the Hall.

Severe Accident.—On Friday last, Mr. Ephraim Fiscel, of Mountjoy township, met with a very severe accident, whilst unloading a log at the proposed location for a new barn. Some one stopping at the house to see him, his wife called him, but receiving no answer she went to where he had been at work, and found him lying upon the ground, entirely insensible, and bleeding profusely. He was carried into the house, and medical aid summoned. The left side of the face was terribly bruised, and apprehensions for the safety of the eye were entertained. He continued in a comatose state until next day, and even yet is not allowed to be disturbed more than must be. At last accounts he was considered out of danger, and there were strong hopes that the eye would be preserved. We understand that the accident occurred whilst Mr. Fiscel was in the act of prying up the log from the front carriage of a wagon on which it had been dragged from the woods. Speaking to the team the mules moved forward, and the log falling quicker than he anticipated tilted the rail, which rested upon the wheel, and striking him in the face, caused such painful and serious injuries.

Winter Coming.—Winter is coming, and Cobean & Cuningham have made arrangements to meet the wants of the public by their large assortment of all kinds of Ready-made Clothing, for Fall and Winter wear, for Men and Boys—also, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., which they are selling very low. tf

I. O. R. M.—Friday evening last was a stirring one for Cayugas Tribe I. O. R. M., of this place. At an early hour the Tribe opened for business, when the installation of officers, or raising of Chiefs, took place, as follows: Sachem, Jacob W. Cress; Senior Sagamore, R. D. Armor; Junior Sagamore, J. D. Dephorn; Chief of Records, Wm. B. Meals; Assistant ditto, Charles Ziegler; Keeper of Wampum, Charles A. Boyer; Prophet, Wm. D. Holtzworth.

Upon the conclusion of these ceremonies, the Tribe adjourned for supper at the Springs Hotel. A car had been placed upon the Street Railway for the occasion, and made two trips to accommodate all. Arrived at the Hotel and over coats and shawls doffed, the welcome invitation to proceed to the dining-room was given. Nearly sixty persons, including a number of ladies, wives of members, sat down to the long and well laden tables. It was a goodly sight to look upon, says our "reporter," but "pitching into" the choice and tempting edibles better yet. The supper was in every respect, creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Hoppes—a fact which frequently found expression among those who were enjoying it.

After full justice had been done the repast, the tables were removed, and the Gettysburg String Band, secured for the occasion, struck up. Then followed a tripping of the light fantastic toe for an hour or two among the younger of the party, whilst the rest spent the time as pleasantly in social converse.

The Conductor's "all aboard" announced the close of the evening's programme, when the party returned to town delighted with the excursion.

Among those most active and liberal in getting up the affair, the "reporter" cannot forego mentioning Messrs. N. Weaver and Louis Strouse, who were determined that nothing should be spared to render it a success. And they had the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts were duly appreciated and cordially seconded.

Reported Survey.—The West Chester *Republican* states that it is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad is about to survey the route for a new railroad from Avondale, via Peach Bottom, to Hanover Junction. As this company owns the Northern Central and Gettysburg roads, there may be some truth in the report.—*Lancaster Intelligencer*.

We are not prepared to admit that the Pennsylvania Central owns the Gettysburg Railroad, but hope the "reported survey" will prove a reality and lead to the building of the talked-of railroad to Hanover Junction. It would afford this region very direct communication with Philadelphia and the rest of the world East.

A Warehouse Giving Way.—We are informed that last Saturday, the west end of Judge Ruby's Warehouse, in Shippensburg, gave way and about three thousand bushels of oats fell out. On Sunday morning, fears were entertained that the other end would go down also, and it was speedily propped. This is a brick Warehouse, which, if we recollect rightly, was only erected about a year ago.—*Valley Spirit*.

The Phrenological Journal, for January, comes to us in a new and improved form. In its well filled table of contents we notice "Ferdinand de Lesseps," "The Kaffir Race," "Brain Waves," "Mental Derangement," "What can I do best?" "Carlos Manuel Cespedes," "Faces we Meet," "George Peabody," and many other interesting articles on important topics. Now is the time to subscribe. $3 a year, single copies 30 cents. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

Stocks.—The stocks belonging to the estate of George Leichelberger, deceased, in Hanover, were sold a few days ago, at the following figures: Hanover Branch $[illegible]—par $50; Hanover Saving Fund $25 to $26 1/2—par $10. York National Bank brought from $32 25 to $32 75—par $25, we believe.

Gas.—The people of Hanover are again agitating the Gas question. Why hesitate? In a town of so much wealth, the necessary stock should be subscribed in one hour. Gas is one of the "luxuries that pay to use, as well as make."

Public Reading.—We learn that Edward Reily, Esq., of Conowago, has consented to give a Public Reading in Concert Hall, Hanover, to-morrow (Saturday) evening. We predict that those who fail to attend will miss a treat.

Big Trade.—Two thousand bushels of grain were unloaded at the warehouse of C. E. Kuhn, in Hanover, on Tuesday last.

If you want a good pair of Boots or Shoes, at exceedingly low prices go to D. H. Klingel's Boot and Shoe Store on Baltimore street. His stock is full and complete, embracing the latest styles, and best materials and workmanship. He feels that he will be able to please all who may call. 2t

Startling Facts!—France in a "Big Boil!" Salnave in another fight! Russet still hankering after a piece of Turkey! The Cretans still displeased! Egypt Waking Up! The Suez Canal open! M. Lesseps turned into *Lion!* Eugene traveling about greeted by the *Last!* Napoleon at Home and in Trouble! Chinese coming to America, putting down wages to 25 cents per day and living on a handful of rice—eating "pups" and rats and "such small deer!" Spain Fighting Herself! Isabella an Exile in France! And T. F. Jeffries, an invalid who has not walked for 22 years, waiting on the public Square in Gettysburg, on patronage. STEREOSCOPIC CAR MAN.

Arrest that terrible Catarrh, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's not warranted to cure Consumption when the lungs are half consumed, nor to make men live forever, nor to make this earth a blissful Paradise to which heaven shall be but a side show, but the proprietor will pay $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive it by mail. 1t

Attention, Farmers.—Try the celebrated Patent Elastic Rubber Horse Collars, Saddles and Pads. Warranted to prevent horses from galling and to heal up work horses already galled, if properly fitted, and sore necks and backs, if kept clean with cold water and Castile soap, or no pay. For sale by J. W. Cress, manufacturer's agent, Gettysburg, Pa. Sept 17 tf

Get Your Deeds.—W. D. Holtzworth, Esq., whose term as Register and Recorder has just expired, requests all persons who have Deeds remaining in that office to call for them. All have been recorded, and the fees in many cases paid. He hopes there will be no unnecessary delay in lifting these Deeds. tf

SUBSCRIBE for the COMPILER.

TO BORDER CLAIMANTS.

WHEREAS the Bar of Adams county, in co-operation with the Bar of Franklin county, are about making a combined effort to obtain relief for border claimants, and have prepared powers of attorney for the purpose, free of charge—Notice is now given to all claimants in Adams county, that unless they execute the necessary papers by the 25th of January instant, their claims will not be considered, or any further effort made to secure their payment.

2t By order of the Bar.

PAYING FARMING.

Two things are true of farmers as a class. But few of them ever come to actual want, and but few ever attain to great wealth. Probably no business affords so sure an avenue of support, and this is no small consideration in these days of fluctuations. The majority of farmers feel that farming is perpetual slavery, because that after hard steady work from one year's end to the other, they find themselves at the end of the year just where they started from. The prices of farm needs are high, the farmer is economical, sells the best of everything, denies himself and family, is up early and late, and just keeps his head above water. We think this is a truthful picture of the majority of farmers. A few like John Johnston of Geneva, New York, rise gradually from this condition to one of abundant wealth. What makes the difference between these two classes? We answer that in every case the difference is in *head work*. The majority of farmers tread right on in the old paths regardless of the numerous improvements that have been made in modern agriculture. Improvements as important as the application of steam in mechanics or the loom in manufacturing. Suppose a manufacturer disregarding the fact of the loom should attempt to make cloth as our grandmothers made it, why he could not come into competition at all with other manufacturers and would lose ground. He would stand in just the position that thousands of farmers occupy who ignore the modern improvements in the cultivation of the soil. We are aware that the information necessary to the farmer has been locked up in many costly volumes written in a scientific language that the farmer did not understand, but this difficulty has now been overcome and the whole subject has been made clear into one ordinary sized volume written in the plainest and most practical manner. (It is entitled, *How to make the Farm Pay*.) This volume treats of every subject in which the farmer is interested.

The first chapter treats of draining as the foundation of all improved culture, and gives plain practical rules for all the operations of draining.

The second chapter treats of plowing, showing when, where, how, and what to plow.

The third chapter is upon manures, and is one of the most interesting and valuable we have ever seen, it shows just how and where the manure goes to waste, and how at a very trifling expense the manure can be doubled in quantity, quality and value. There are also full directions for the purchase and use of commercial fertilizers, *after* the most has been made of what every farmer has at his hand. This chapter alone, and its directions followed, *would surely double the wealth of every farmer in ten years*. Chapter four treats of the purchase, use and care of all Farm Implements. Chapter five of the cultivation of grain. Chapter six of grasses and hay making. Chapter seven of root crops, and chapter eight on special crops and the rotation of crops. This chapter gives the latest information on the cultivation of cotton, rice, tobacco, flax, hemp, hops, beets for sugar, &c., &c. Chapter nine to twelve inclusive treat of domestic animals, breeding, raising care, management and feeding, and particularly of all diseases of domestic animals with plain simple remedies. No man who owns a single animal can afford to be without the information contained in those four chapters. Chapters thirteen to eighteen treat of the cultivation of large and small fruits, showing how millions of acres of now almost profitless lands may be made to yield large and paying crops, how every farmer may make $200 to $600 per acre from apples or grapes. The young men who read these chapters and commence farming on these principles will not be the poor plodders their predecessors have been. Untold wealth is in store for those who catch the ideas and spirit of this book. Chapter nineteen treats of the planning and building of farm buildings. Chapter twenty of Market Gardening and Farmers' Gardens. Chapter twenty-one of various miscellaneous items as fences, farm laborers, forest trees, &c., &c. Chapter twenty-two contains nearly three hundred household receipts for cooking, preserving, &c., and the last chapter gives the symptoms and remedies for the ordinary diseases of children and adults, with directions for preserving the health and other matters of interest. We think we are justified in saying that so much information of use to the farmer is not to be had for ten times the price anywhere else. The book, as the reader will notice from the description in our paper, has one hundred and forty illustrations, which we have neither time or space to describe.

We say buy this book if you wish to learn the secrets of Paying Farming.

See advertisement in another column. 1t

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.—Over 150,000 of these celebrated Sewing Machines in daily use—over 100,000 more than any other Sewing Machine. You are invited to examine the large assortment at the office, Jacobs Building, in Gettysburg.

"Honesty the best policy." Read [illegible]'s affidavit before Squire Cover! Can you deal with such a man as J. F. Thomas?

Beware of the tricks necessary to sell a Howe by J. F. Thomas when the demand is so great for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

Read—Read—Read—Daley's affidavit. He says the Wheeler & Wilson is invaluable—so do 150,000 others. Why did J. F. Thomas stoop so low to sell his Sewing Machine? 1t

This is the Question.—Why did Abraham Waybright dispose of his Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and buy a Howe?

Why did Mrs. William Lynn dispose of a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing machine and buy a Howe?

Why did Mrs. Priscilla L. Boher dispose of a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and buy a Howe?

Why did Mrs. Johnson Snoddy dispose of a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine and buy a Howe?

Why did Mrs. Frederick Cressler dispose of a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine and buy a Howe?

The answers to the above questions will be found by turning over to the advertising columns of this paper.

JACOB F. THOMAS,
Jan. 7. tf Agent for the Howe.

Lumber.—The attention of Carpenters and Builders is invited to the extensive assortment at the Lumber Yard of Col. C. H. Buehler, on Carlisle st., opposite the Passenger Depot. River and Mountain Pine, Hemlock, Laths, Siding, Joists, Scantling, Shingles, Pickets, Flooring Posts, &c. &c., furnished in any quantity and at lowest rates. tf

New Firm.—Perry J. Tate and Wm. D. Holtzworth have entered into partnership in the Livery business, to be conducted at the old stand, on Chambersburg street, opposite the Eagle Hotel. See adv.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Diseases of the Scalp.

PRODUCE GRAY HAIR AND BALDNESS. [illegible] HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER [illegible]

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. [illegible]

Astounding Revelations.

[illegible]

PROF. CHILTON'S TESTIMONY [illegible]

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE [illegible]

ABSOLUTELY SAFE. [illegible]

Allcock's Porous Plasters. [illegible]

To Owners of Horses. [illegible]

The Only Reliable Cure for Dyspepsia in the Known World.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS [illegible]

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. [illegible]

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D., No. [illegible] North Second street, PHILADELPHIA.

To the Working Class. [illegible]

Errors of Youth. [illegible]

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York. May 11, 1869. 1y

To Consumptives. [illegible]

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y. May 11, 1869. 1y

Words of Wisdom for Young Men. On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and Unfortunate. [illegible] Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. May 11, 1869. 1y

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh. Treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., [illegible] Jan. 29, 1869. 1y

GETTYSBURG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

MARKET REPORTS

Gettysburg.

FLOUR		[illegible]
RYE FLOUR,		[illegible]
WHITE WHEAT		[illegible]
RED WHEAT,		[illegible]
CORN,		[illegible]
RYE,		[illegible]
OATS		[illegible]
BUCKWHEAT		[illegible]
HAY,		[illegible]
CLOVER SEED		[illegible]
FLAX SEED		[illegible]
PORK		[illegible]

Baltimore.

FLOUR		[illegible]
WHEAT		[illegible]
RYE,		[illegible]
CORN		[illegible]
OATS,		[illegible]
HOGS, P hund		[illegible]
BEEF CATTLE, P hund		[illegible]
HAY,		[illegible]
GOLD, Phila.,		[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE

[illegible]

A TRACT OF LAND [illegible]

JACOB KLUNK, Sheriff. [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY. On TUESDAY, the 8th day of FEBRUARY next, [illegible]

LICENSES.

THE following applications for Licenses have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, on MONDAY, the 24th day of JANUARY, 1870:

Tavern License.
Wm. J. Myers, Gettysburg borough.
Jacob Steck, [illegible]
Henry Peters, Franklin township.
A. S. Hildebrand, Hamilton.
William Noel, Reading.

Restaurant License.
A. K. Stoner, Hamilton township.

Liquor Store License.
Henry Deard, Littlestown borough.
Tobias Kaufman, Hamiltonban township.

H. G. WOLF, Clerk.
January 7, 1870. [illegible]

WESTERN Pre-Emption Lands.

I HAVE on hand a few TRACTS of No. 1 second hand, pre-emption lands, located near Railroads, County Towns, &c., in well settled neighborhoods, which I will sell or exchange at a fair price for Real Estate in Adams county, Pa.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Feb. 7. tf

Executor's Notice.

JACOB MARK'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Mark, late of Franklin township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. D. MARK, Executor.
Dec. 31, 1869. 6t

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY. ON TUESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, [illegible] the following [illegible] [illegible]

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN MORITZ.
Jacob Mickley, Auctioneer.
January 7, 1870. ts

The Surprise Sewing Machine

PRICE $5.

IT makes the elastic lock-stitch. It sews as well as any machine in the market. A child can use it. It requires no instruction. It makes no noise. It does not get out of order. It can be carried in the pocket. It makes an elegant present. UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. Agents Wanted.

Dec. 3, 1869. 3m 231 Broadway, N. Y.

GO to NORRIS' if you want anything in the Gentlemen's line, for he keeps nothing but Gentlemen's Wear and has the largest stock in the county.

The Gettysburg Compiler.

Before the Footlights and Behind the Scenes.—This is the title of a new book by Miss Olive Logan, formerly an actress but now one of the most brilliant of lecturers. Having abandoned the stage and entered the ranks of the lecturers, she has prepared this work with a view to a reformation of the stage. The book is to be handsomely printed and illustrated, and will doubtless be very readable. Miss Logan leads the reader into the secrets of the "show world," behind the scenes of the Theatre, into the dressing rooms, the Circus—among the [illegible] of the Menagerie, exhibits [illegible] [illegible] books, actors, actresses, [illegible] [illegible] jugglers [illegible] lives, habits, both good and bad [illegible] In short, a veritable turning [illegible] out of that mysterious world [illegible] [illegible] clearly known. In the hands of [illegible] ordinary writer this book would [illegible] most much that is dangerous [illegible] and introduce to the public. But [illegible] [illegible] has so proved her love of [illegible] morals, and sound virtuous principles [illegible] that the tone of the book will be low.

The book will only be sold by subscription, and an agent is now canvassing Gettysburg for subscribers.

Presentation.—On Sabbath afternoon last, the Officers and Teachers of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School of this place presented their [illegible] Superintendent, Mr. [illegible], with a handsome Silver Pitcher and a pair of [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] presented them [illegible] speech [illegible] faithful services of the Superintendent [illegible] recognized. The [illegible] [illegible] Mr. S[illegible] [illegible] and was [illegible] pleasing incident, and was [illegible] the entire school. *Sec.*

Sale of [illegible].—Those [illegible] contemplating making [illegible] a good speedy and [illegible] [illegible] Spring, [illegible] ex[illegible] [illegible] Bills in fine style, [illegible] with the greatest dispatch [illegible] [illegible] rates, and [illegible] printed for [illegible] [illegible]

Farm [illegible].—[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Mower [illegible] one that will give entire satisfaction, should not fail to call on [illegible] [illegible] North Washington street, [illegible] [illegible] one and all, and see [illegible] world renowned machines.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

On the 8th inst., Mr. PETER BOLLINGER, of Tyrone township, aged [illegible] years.

On Monday last, at Hanover, Mr. JOHN JENKINS, formerly of this place, [illegible] years 8 months and 10 days.

[illegible]

Dr. ROBERT HORNER

HAS RESUMED

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Office at his Drug Store, Chambersburg st., GETTYSBURG.

ALSO DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, BAKING SODA, DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Jan. 14, 1870. tf

Administrator's Notice.

PETER BOLLINGER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Bollinger, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE MACKLEY, Sr., Adm'r.
Jan. 5, 1870. 6t

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McCURDY & DIEHL are requested to settle. If not paid before the 1st of December, the Books will be left in the hands of an officer for collection, without regard to persons.

McCURDY & DIEHL.
Oct. 11, 1867. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having retired from business, desire an immediate settlement of their books. Those indebted are expected to MAKE PAYMENT WITHOUT DELAY, and those having claims to present them. The books are with H. S. Benner, at the Gettysburg National Bank. Pay up.

H. S. BENNER & BRO.
April 16, 1869. tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Gettysburg Compiler.

Behind the Curtain Behind the Scenes. Thus is the title of a new book by Miss Olive Logan formerly an actress but now one of the most brilliant of lecturers. Having abandoned the stage and entered the rostrum the fair author is she has prepared this work with a view to a termination of the stage. The book is to be handsomely printed and illustrated and will be doubtless very readable. Miss Logan is and she is to take into the secrets of the show world behind the scenes of the theatre into the dressing rooms of the Circus among the real animals of the Menagerie exhibits a brilliant phantasmagoria of balloon mountebanks, acres of tresses, portable artists, street tumblers, jugglers, wild beast tamers their public and private livers habits both good and bad, and in short, a veritable terra incognita out of the mysterious world concerning which so little has hitherto been clearly known. In the hands of an ordinary writer this book would suggest much that is disagreeable to read and to reflect upon. But Olive Logan has so proved herself of good morals, and sound virtuous principles that no one need fear that the tone of the book will be low.

The book will only be sold by subscription and an agent is now canvassing Gettysburg for subscribers.

Presents. On Saturday afternoon last the Officers and Teachers of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School of this place presented their worthy Superintendent, Mr. J. L. Schick, with a handsome silver Pitcher and a purse of gold. Mr. Lostmacht presented the gift on the part of the school in a very appropriate address to which Mr. Schick responded in a very feeling manner. The gift was entirely unsolicited and unexpected. The affair had been got up so quietly and judiciously that Mr. Schick knew nothing of it, and was consequently quite surprised. It was a pleasant occasion, and was enjoyed by the entire school. *Ms*

Sleigh Ride. Those of our friends who enjoyed a sleigh ride on Saturday last report a very pleasant time. The roads were in fine order, and the sleigh bells merry. The party visited Emmitsburg, where they were hospitably entertained by the citizens of that place. Those who participated in the ride intend to reciprocate the favor at some early day.

Accident. Mr. Jacob Hoffman, of Mt. Pleasant, while on his way home from this place on Monday night last, met with a slight accident. The shaft of his sleigh broke and he was thrown out and his face slightly bruised. He was able to be about the next day.

Sleigh Ride. The young people of Mt. Pleasant and vicinity had a sleigh ride to this place on Tuesday night last. They came in two large sleighs and were very merry. They visited Emmitsburg and spent a few hours very pleasantly at the residence of Mr. Jacob Hoffman, near Mt. Pleasant. They returned home early in the morning, all well pleased with their trip.

Dr. Rice's Lecture. Dr. Rice's lecture on Tuesday evening last was very well attended, and the audience were highly entertained and instructed by the lecture. The Doctor's lectures are very popular and he always draws a good house.

Sleigh Ride. Some of our young men who have been in the habit of using a very fine team of horses for sleighing purposes, intend giving a sleigh ride to-morrow (Friday) evening. The team will be in good order and the sleigh will be well filled with young men and women who will enjoy the ride very much.

Dr. Rice's Lecture. Dr. Rice will lecture in the Lutheran church in this place on Tuesday evening next, the 18th inst. The lecture is for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with the church, and should be well attended

The Gettysburg Compiler.

Green peas grown in Florida are sold in the northern cities at exorbitant prices.

A farmer in Indiana had a corn husking and charged each of the party twenty-five cents for their supper.

We learn on the authority of the London *Westminster Gazette* that a statue of Mr. Peabody is to be erected in Rome by order of the Pope.

A little girl, seeing a litter of kittens for the first time, expressed her opinion "that somebody had shaken pussy all to pieces."

How easy and pleasant it is to assign motives for the conduct of our neighbors when we gather them unconsciously from our own hearts.

The skeleton of a man murdered in Iowa three years ago, has just been found, clutched by a bony hand on the chair of the murderer convicted.

A young lady of Boston was recently taken to see Hackett in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and during the play she asked her escort to point out Mr. Windsor, as she did not see his name on the bill.

Life is a book of which we can have but one edition. Let each day's actions, as they add their pages to the indestructible volume, be such as we shall be willing to have an assembled world read.

An old offender was lately *introduced* to a negro Justice of the Peace, in one of the reconstructed States, as John Simmons, alias Jones, alias Smith. "I'll try the two women first," said the black-headed Justice. "Bring in Alice Jones."

The girls of Tipton, Indiana, have resolved that "we will not accompany any young man to church, *or other place of amusement*, who uses tobacco," which we call exceedingly hard both on Church and State, regarding the young men as the bulwark of the latter.

There is nothing equal to a cheerful and even mirthful conversation, for restoring the tone of mind and body when both have been overdone. Some great and good men, on whom very heavy toils and cares have been laid, manifest a constitutional tendency to relax into mirth, when their work is over. Narrow minds denounce the incongruity; large hearts own God's goodness in the fact, and rejoice in the wise provision made for prolonging useful lives. Mirth, after exhaustive toil, is one of nature's instinctive efforts to heal the part which has been bruised.

The Common Way.—A Western correspondent gives the following incident of one of his missionary tours on the Western borders of Minnesota. Meeting a youngster of twelve, we asked him:

"Do you go to Sunday school?"
"No."
"Is there one to attend?"
"No."
"Have you a Bible?"
"No."
"Are you trying to be a Christian?"
He did not know what that meant; so we said, "do you pray?"
"No: I was not brought up in that way."
"What way were you brought up?"
"O, just the common way."

It is said that an interview of the following nature took place between the King Sandwich, of the Sandwich Islands, and an American who was sent there to see about purchasing them. When our ambassador broached the project to the King, that dignitary sat smoking and looking contented with the world as if he had been one of Wordsworth's beggars. Having listened to the proposition, he replied: "See here, I get $50,000 a year now for being King, and if I should do what you want me to I wouldn't be a King any longer, but only a private citizen, and I wouldn't get $10,000 per year, for your President gets only $25,000. Now, I don't think it would pay to sell out—do you?" Our ambassador looked at the mass of grease and contentment, and remarked simply: "Your Majesty, your head is level!" Whereupon the King smiled and smoked on.

Notice in Divorce.

Sarah Porter, by her next friend, Sam'l H. Eicholtz, vs. David R. Porter. No. 5, November Term, 1869. In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county. Alias Subpoena in Divorce.

To David R. Porter, the Respondent:
You will take notice that you are required to appear on the 24th day of JANUARY, 1870, to answer the complaint in this case.
JACOB KLUNK, Sheriff.

And now, November 29, 1869, on motion in open Court, Jesse M. Walter, Esq., is appointed Commissioner to take testimony.
From the Record.
Attest: JACOB MELHORN, Proth'y.

To David R. Porter, the Respondent:
You will take notice that the depositions of witnesses will be taken by me, in pursuance of the above appointment, at the office of M. & W. McClean, in Gettysburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where you may attend.
JESSE M. WALTER,
Dec. 17, 1869. tt Commissioner.

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Having purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c., of Culp & Earnshaw, the undersigned intend to carry on the business, under the firm of Bigham & Co., at the old stand, on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, on a more extensive scale than heretofore.

We are paying the highest market prices for HAY, FLOUR, GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

FLOUR AND FEED, SALT, and all kinds of GROCERIES, kept constantly on hand and for sale, cheaper than they can be had anywhere else.

PLASTER, and all kinds of FERTILIZERS, constantly on hand, or furnished to order.

A REGULAR LINE OF FREIGHT CARS will leave our Warehouse every TUESDAY MORNING, and accommodation trains will be run as occasion may require. By this arrangement we are prepared to convey freight at all times to and from Baltimore. All business of this kind entrusted to us will be promptly attended to. Our cars run to the Warehouse of Stevenson & Sons, 165 North Howard street, Baltimore. Being determined to sell cheap and deal fairly, we invite everybody to give us a call.

WM. M. BIGHAM,
ALEXANDER COBEAN,
JAMES BIGHAM.

Jan. 17, 1868. tt

JOSEPH JACOBS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

The undersigned, of the late firm of George Jacobs & Bro., would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened a Merchant Tailoring Establishment on Chambersburg street, next door to the old place, and three doors east of the Keystone House, where he will be happy to wait on all who may patronize him. His stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &C., will be found choice and cheap—very desirable to select from.

Goods MADE UP with dispatch, as well when bought at other stores as at his own. The very best work will be made—good fits and substantial sewing—and nothing will be deemed too much trouble to render satisfaction in every case.

The latest New York Fashions regularly received. Cutting done, as usual.

A share of public patronage is solicited, and no effort spared to deserve it.
JOSEPH JACOBS.
April 9, 1869. tf

CHESTNUT RAILS

For SALE—A prime lot—on a good road, 3 miles from Middletown, and 1½ miles from Flora Dale, Adams county, Pa. Address
F. W. COOK,
Nov. 5, 1869. tf Flora Dale, Pa.

PUNCH!

THE

Diamond Segar Store.

The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his assortment of

Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, Pipes, &c.,

which he is prepared to sell at the lowest living prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. He keeps on hand

THE BEST BRANDS,

and manufactures for general sale throughout the County.

Remember the place, in the Diamond, between Brinkerhoff's store and McClellan's Hotel.

WASHINGTON BIERBOWER.

May 7, 1869. tf

HOWE MACHINES!

THE LATEST IMPROVED AND GENUINE *ELIAS HOWE, JR., SEWING MACHINES.*

JACOB F. THOMAS, Agent.

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

N. E. corner of Centre Square, in the Store room of Samuel Wolf.

Orders will be promptly attended to. Machines delivered to all parts of the county and instructions given gratis.

The public are cautioned against parties who use the name of HOWE in connection with Patent machines on account of the popularity of the Howe Machines. There are none GENUINE, unless they have imbedded in each machine a medallion having the likeness of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., on it, &c.
Dec. 10, 1869. tf

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF GETTYSBURG

Will allow Interest on Special Deposits, as follows:

5 per cent. per annum for 1 year.
4 " " " " 6 months.
3 " " " " 3 "

Will CASH COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES and COUPONS.

Will also purchase or sell STOCKS and BONDS of every kind, free of charge as commission, and will at all times pay the HIGHEST PRICE for GOLD and SILVER, and will, with pleasure, transact all business promptly, as heretofore, pertaining to a well regulated Bank.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1867.

GETTYSBURG

LIME KILNS.

The undersigned has bought out his former partner, Wm. Guinn, and now continues

THE LIME-BURNING BUSINESS

himself at the Gettysburg Lime Kilns, at the corner of the Railroad and North Stratton Street. Thankful for past patronage, he will endeavor to deserve its continuance, by prosecuting the business as vigorously and on as large a scale as possible, always selling a good article and giving good measure. Farmers and others may look for the prompt filling of orders.

He also continues the

COAL BUSINESS,

offering the most popular kinds. Housekeepers and others should give him a call. Blacksmith Coal constantly on hand.

Lime and Coal delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.

JACOB KEILEY.

Gettysburg, Nov. 15, 1867. tf

Buggies! Buggies! Buggies!

WM. T. ZIEGLER'S

NEW COACH FACTORY,

on Washington Street, opposite Weaver's Livery Stable, where can be found always on hand a fine assortment of

FALLING-TOPS, ROCKAWAYS, JAGGER WAGONS, AND LIGHT SPRING WAGONS.

Also Materials for Building Carriages, such as Bows, Wheels, Shafts, Spring-bars, Singletrees, Bolts, &c., kept constantly on hand.

REPAIRING done neatly, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Give me a call. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work.

Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1869. tf

WM. BOYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, NOTIONS,

TOBACCOS, &C.

ALSO,

Stone, Wooden and Willow Ware.

A General Assortment of all Goods usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY GROCERY.

Jan. 15, 1868. tf

WHEAT WANTED.

The undersigned will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for GOOD WHEAT, at "GLENWOOD MILLS," (formerly McIlhenny's,) on Marsh Creek, in Highland township, Adams county.

GEORGE GINGELL.

Dec. 18, 1868. tf

Barlow's Indigo Blue

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for

BLUEING CLOTHES.

It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 North SECOND St., PHILADELPHIA,
and for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label; all others are counterfeit.

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo.
May 7, 1869. 1y

Robert D. Armor,

GAS FITTER, PLUMBER AND BELL HANGER.

East Middle St., half a square from the Court-house,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Work done in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices as low as can possibly be afforded to make a living.

GAS PIPE furnished, as well as Chandeliers, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c.; also WATER PIPE, Stop, Top and Frost Spigots, and, in short, everything belonging to gas or water fixtures.

Bells hung, and furnished if desired.
Dec. 13, 1867. 1

CONRAD MEYER,

Inventor and Manufacturer of the

Celebrated Iron Frame Pianos,

WAREROOMS, No. 722 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, England. The highest Prizes awarded when and wherever exhibited.
[ESTABLISHED 1823.]
Sept. 10, 3m

GO to NORRIS', if you want fashionable HAT or CAP.

YANTIS HOUSE,

(Formerly Barker's Hotel)

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

LITTLESTOWN, PA.

THIS long established and popular Hotel has been leased by the subscriber, who will spare no effort to please all who may patronize him. The house is not only centrally located, but is commodious and comfortable, and has been furnished entirely new. The best meats, vegetables and delicacies of the seasons will always be found on his table, whilst his bar will also be first-class, embracing the purest liquors, wines, ales, &c. The luxury of ice can be enjoyed in the proper season.

Large stabling is attached, with an attentive hostler.

"To please" is the motto at the "Yantis House," and all the proprietor asks is a trial.
G. B. YANTIS.
June 11, 1869. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased the Mansion Hotel property, in New Oxford, Adams county, will conduct it in future, under the name of the "Eagle Hotel." He pledges himself to spare no effort for the comfort of his guests. His table shall have the best the market can afford, and his bar the choicest liquors. His chambers are spacious and cannot fail to give satisfaction. There is commodious stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by a reliable and accommodating ostler. The proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage, and will always try to deserve it. Remember the "Eagle," on the northeast corner of the Diamond, New Oxford.
HENRY WIEST.
March 13, 1868. tf

GLOBE INN,

YORK STREET, NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford. His chambers are spacious and comfortable, and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive ostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square.
FRANKLIN S. RAMER.
Aug. 13, 1869. tt

KEYSTONE HOUSE,

CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.,

WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.

THIS is a new House, fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant, central and convenient. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests. The Table will always have the best of the market, and the Bar the best of wines and liquors.

This Hotel is now open for the entertainment of the public, and a share of patronage is solicited. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction.
June 11, 1867. tf

HUBER'S

Drug Store,

BALTIMORE STREET,........GETTYSBURG

We are weekly receiving fresh supplies of

BAKING SODA, CREAM OF TARTAR, ALL THE POPULAR HAIR PREPARATIONS, AND PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY, TOILET ARTICLES, FRAGRANT PERFUMES, FINE SOAP & COSMETICS, HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES,

Particular attention given to Compounding

DYE STUFFS FOR FAMILY USES.

Just received a large supply of BURTON'S ANTIDOTE FOR TOBACCO, and INDELIBLE PENCILS for marking Linen, etc.

We guarantee our

Drugs and Medicines

to be pure and fresh, and to give satisfaction.

Special attention given to

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

AND

FAMILY RECEIPTS.

Everything usually found in a first-class

Drug and Prescription Store,

is to be found at Huber's. Prices low. Call in and be convinced.

We offer special inducements to Physicians and Country Dealers.

FORNEY'S

Horse & Cattle Powder.

This Preparation has become a great favorite with the people of Adams county—will thoroughly reinvigorate broken down and low spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines. It is a sure preventive of all diseases. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy skin, and transforms the skeleton into a fine looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk and makes the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle it gives them an appetite, loosens their hides and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of swine this article acts as a specific; by putting from a quarter to half a paper in a barrel of swill, the diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive for Cholera. Price 30 cents per pound paper; 5 for $1.

PREPARED BY

JOHN M. HUBER, DRUGGIST,

BALTIMORE STREET,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

For sale by Samuel J. Shorb, Bonaughtown, and J. C. Neely, Hunterstown.
March 12, 1869. tf

JOSEPH WIBLE. J. E. WIBLE. WM. J. WIBLE.

JOSEPH WIBLE & SONS,

Produce Dealers, and Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

S. E. CORNER OF RAILROAD AND WASHINGTON STS., GETTYSBURG, PA.,

WILL pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN and COUNTRY PRODUCE generally; also for good HAY and RYE STRAW.

We will keep constantly on hand for sale all kinds of Groceries, such as

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, SOAPS, SPICES,

and everything usually kept in a Grocery Store.

The best brands of FERTILIZERS constantly on hand or secured on short notice for those ordering.

We will run a

LINE OF CARS TO BALTIMORE,

weekly, for the transportation of goods either way. Leave Gettysburg every Monday and return on Wednesday. Cars run to Emerson & Co's, 128 North Street, corner of Franklin.
April 9, 1869. tt

THE NEW

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
291 BOWERY. EMPIRE. 291 BOWERY.

THE extraordinary success of their new and improved manufacturing Machines for light or heavy work, has induced the

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

to manufacture a New Family Machine of the same style and construction, with additional ornamentation, making it equal in beauty and finish with other Family Machines, whereas in usefulness it far outstrips all competitors.

The price of this now acknowledged necessary article comes within reach of every class, and the Company is prepared to offer the most liberal inducements to buyers, dealers and agents. Every Machine warranted.

Apply for circulars and samples to
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No. 291 Bowery, New York.
Oct. 15, 1869. 3m

REMOVAL.

New Oxford Drug Store.

THE undersigned has removed his Drug Store into his new and spacious room, on the northeast corner of the Public Square, New Oxford, where everything will be found fitted up in elegant style. The room is considered the handsomest for a Drug Store in the county, and the proprietor asks all to call and see for themselves. He would also call attention to his stock of

PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
DYE STUFFS,
WINDOW GLASS,
PATENT MEDICINES,

and a full assortment of DRUGS. In a word a complete stock of Goods generally kept in a first-class Drug Store, all of which have been purchased within a short time, and will be sold low. All the articles formerly manufactured at the old establishment in East Berlin can be had here. Understanding his business perfectly, and selecting his goods himself he is able to warrant his Drugs pure and as represented. The public are requested to give him a trial.
D. M. MILLER.
New Oxford, March 5, 1869. tf

GRANITE STATION.

A. E. ECKENRODE

HAS taken the Warehouse lately occupied by Philip Hann, at Granite Station, on the line of the Gettysburg Railroad, 2 miles from Hunterstown, and will deal in all kinds of

GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

giving the highest market price. He will also keep constantly on hand for sale all kinds of

GROCERIES:

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, &c., with Salt, Fish, Oils, Tar, Soaps, Bacon and Lard, Tobacco, &c. Also, the best brands of FLOUR, with FEED of all kinds. I respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock. COAL also for sale.
A. E. ECKENRODE.
June 11, 1869. tf

NEW FIRM!

Large Hardware Store

IN LITTLESTOWN.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the

HARDWARE BUSINESS

in Littlestown, Adams county, and are prepared to offer the public a large assortment of goods, at the LOWEST cash prices. Their stock embraces everything in the line. They can only enumerate in an advertisement:

IRON,	Building Materials,
STEEL,	Carpenter Tools,
NAILS,	Miners' Supplies,
PAINTS,	Shoemakers' Findings,
OILS,	Saddlery Findings,
GLASS,	Coach & Car Materials,
SCYTHES,	Red Sole Leather,
FORKS,	Moroccos, &c.,
SPADES,	Cedarware, &c.
SHOVELS,	
HOES, &c.	

With a full new stock, bought at the most advantageous rates, we invite the public—town and country—to call and be suited. We are confident of pleasing, both as to goods and prices. Mechanics, farmers, and all about to build, are specially urged to come. They can do better with us than at any other store in the county.
E. F. SHORB,
WM. McSHERRY.
Littlestown, Feb. 26, 1869. tf

WEST MIDDLE STREET MARKET,

NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE,

Every Day in the Week,

(Sundays excepted.)

FRESH BEEF three times a week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday Mornings. VEAL, LAMB or MUTTON every day.

Orders left at my Market in the evening will be promptly delivered the following morning.
GEORGE A. CODORI.
Gettysburg, June 18, 1869. tf

Wm. C. Stallsmith & Son,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

CARPENTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, CORNICE, DOOR & WINDOW BRACKETS,

constantly on hand and manufactured to order of the

BEST MATERIALS,

by experienced workmen, and at

REASONABLE RATES.

Orders promptly attended to.

Jan. 22, 1869. tf

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

WILLOUGHBY'S

GUM SPRING DRILL.

THE best Drill in use, will sow all kinds of Grain without changing any part of the Drill.

Can furnish them with or without the GUANO ATTACHMENT.

Guaranteed to do good work. Also, the

Harrisburg Fanning Mill,

made in New York. Equally as good as the mills formerly sold in this county.

SEPARATORS AND THRESHERS, CLOVER HULLERS, STEEL PLOUGHS, &C., FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY.
WM. WIBLE.
Aug. 1, 1868.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION 1869.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

237 & 239 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,

VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, SATINS, & VELVETS, *Illusions, Blonds, Laces, Ruches, Netts and Crapes.*

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, *STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,* TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, SILK, VELVET AND FELT BONNETS AND HATS, SUNDOWNS and SHAKER HOODS,

The largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition. ORDERS SOLICITED.
Oct. 15, 1869. 3m

FURNITURE.

D. C. SHEAFFER,

PETERSBURG, (Y. S.) PENN'A.,

Is prepared to offer to the Public anything in his line as cheap as can be had in the country.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

FURNITURE

made to order. Repairing done neatly, cheaply, and with dispatch.

Jan. 21, 1868. tf

CABINET-MAKING.

Wm. B. Stiller,

HAVING located in the town of NEW OXFORD, Adams county, will carry on the business of Cabinet-making, in all its branches,

FURNITURE

kept on hand and made to order. He will also keep for sale a choice assortment of

CHAIRS.

He invites the citizens of the town and surrounding country to give him a call, as he will sell as low as can be purchased at any other place. He will guarantee his work to be made up in the best manner, and of good materials.

New Oxford, Jan. 31, 1868. tf

BE WISE

While wisdom will benefit you; be not always controlled by your incredulity. Hundreds have sought relief from the horrors of Dyspepsia through the medium of DEMUTH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC STOMACH BITTERS and found it. Why should you suffer when this unfailing stomachic has cured many similar cases—why do you doubt, while others believe and are cured? Delay in this matter is both dangerous and unprofitable, your health, happiness, and business suffers, while constant neglect is frequently followed by serious and uncontrollable results. DEMUTH'S BITTERS are equally useful in the numerous difficulties *attending* Indigestion; as BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, &c., while for FEVER and AGUE and other disorders proceeding from MIASMATA, it is the only reliable preventive and remedy known.

MOTHERS! Mrs. Read's Infant Relief cures Summer Complaint, Diarrhea, Colic, &c., and is indispensable in the nursery during the teething period; it relieves pain, allays inflammation, regulates the bowels, and promotes natural sleep.
Sept. 17, 1869. 1y

HAY WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices for HAY. Inquire at Spangler's Warehouse, Gettysburg.
GEO. C. STRICKHOUSER.
Nov. 26, 1869. tf

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

JOHN CULP

INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has resumed the Harness making business, and opened a Shop on Carlisle street, Gettysburg, adjoining the Passenger Depot, where he will manufacture and keep on hand all kinds of

HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, FLY-NETS, &C.,

which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Also,

TRUNKS OF ALL KINDS.

Repairing and Mending attended to promptly. Having been working at the business for 30 years, I can guarantee the best kind of work, all being made under my own superintendence. Give me a call.
JOHN CULP.
May 7, 1869. 1y

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

I have opened an agency for the

Sale of Real Estate

in connection with my law business in Gettysburg.

Parties wishing to sell, or buy lands, may find it to their advantage to call. Several

Farms and Woodland.

A No. 1 FARM, Price $6,000,
A TRACT, 90 ACRES, for $7,800,
A GOOD FARM, 250 ACRES, very cheap
A FARM, 130 ACRES, for $3,000,
A FARM, 65 ACRES, for $2,250,
A FARM, 51 ACRES, for $2,100,
A VERY GOOD FARM, 100 ACRES,
A VERY GOOD FARM, 125 ACRES,
A VERY GOOD FARM, 165 ACRES,
A No. 1 FRUIT FARM, 200 ACRES,
A GOOD FARM, 160 ACRES, near Gettysburg,
A GOOD FARM, 150 ACRES and 30 ACRES WOODLAND, for $5,000,
A GOOD FARM, 120 ACRES, at $35 per acre,
A VERY GOOD FARM, 210 ACRES, at $55,
A FARM, 100 ACRES, at $50,
A FARM, 170 ACRES AND VERY GOOD BUILDINGS, at $40 per acre,
A GOOD FARM, 300 ACRES and GOOD BUILDINGS,
A GOOD FARM, 152 ACRES,

Very desirable property in Littlestown. Also, several Houses and out-lots in Gettysburg for sale.
R. G. McCREARY,
Attorney at Law.
Gettysburg, July 17, 1868. tf

ROBERT M'CURDY,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, &C.

THE undersigned is paying, at his Warehouse, in Carlisle street, adjoining Buehler's Hall, the highest prices for

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEEDS, POTATOES, &C.

and invites producers to give him a call before selling.

He has constantly on hand for sale,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES.

Molasses, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, &c., with Salt, Fish, Oils, Tar, Soaps, Bacon and Lard, Tobaccos, &c. Also the best brands of FLOUR with FEED of all kinds. He likewise has

SEVERAL VALUABLE FERTILIZERS,

Soluble Pacific Guano, Rhodes' Phosphate and A A Mexican Guano.

Whilst he pays the highest market prices for all he buys, he sells at the lowest living profits. He asks a share of public patronage, resolved to give satisfaction in every case.
Gettysburg, July 30, 1869.

LUMBER YARD

REMOVED.

THE undersigned has removed his Lumber Yard to the north-east corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, but fifty yards from his old location, where he will be glad to have all in want of Lumber to call. His stock is larger than ever before, and constant additions are being made to it. He has

WHITE PINE PLANK, INCH AND HALF-INCH BOARDS, FLOORING, SCANTLING, PALINGS, &C., &C., &C.,

all of which will be sold at the lowest living rates. Call and judge for yourselves. My Lumber is good and cannot fail to give satisfaction.
JACOB SHEADS.

A large lot of RIVER PINE SHINGLES for sale very cheap.
Gettysburg, May 29, 1868. tf

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned have resumed the Carriage-making business,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

In East Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa.,

where they are prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C., ON HAND,

which they will dispose of at the lowest prices; and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

REPAIRING DONE WITH DISPATCH,

and at cheapest rates.

A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand and for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.
DANNER & ZIEGLER.
July 16, 1869. tf

CARRIAGE MAKING

IN MOUNTPLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

THE undersigned has commenced the Carriage-making business, near Miller's Store, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, where he will be prepared to make to order

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and everything else in this line. New work will generally be found on hand. All manufactured out of the best materials and by first-class workmen. Prices as moderate as possible.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly and satisfactorily done, and at reasonable rates. The public's patronage solicited, and every effort made to please all customers.
M. W. C. BUPP.
May 7, 1869. 1y

GETTYSBURG BAKERY.

THE Firm of Newport & Ziegler having been dissolved, the undersigned will continue the Baking business, in all its branches, at the old stand,

Corner of South Washington and West Middle streets, Gettysburg, Pa.

All kinds of

CRACKERS AND CAKES,

BREAD, ROLLS, PRETZELS, &C.,

constantly baked and always to be had fresh. With many years experience, and every disposition to please, he feels that he can promise satisfaction in all cases. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to. With many thanks for the patronage bestowed on the old firm, its continuance is asked.
BALTZER NEWPORT.
April 2, 1869. tf

B L O O D.
B L O O D.
Blood is Life: Organic Opposite of Death.
Blood is Life: Organic Opposite of Death.
B L O O D.
B L O O D.
Make It Pure! Keep It Pure!

THE

LONDON BLOOD PANACEA

WILL DO IT.

IT cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fluttering or Palpitation of the Heart, Dropsy, Gravel, and all Kidney Complaints, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood. By its use the impure dark colored Blood will be changed to the bright red liquid fluid of Life. And the broken down and debilitated either Male or Female will be made strong, robust and hearty.

As a medicine for Female Complaints it has no equal.

LADIES.

Use a bottle or two of LONDON BLOOD PANACEA each year, and your complexion will be pure, rendering useless the miserable cosmetics of the day.

BEAUTY.

Sparkling Eyes, Buoyant Spirits, Ruby Cheeks and a Beautiful Complexion will result from its use.

B L O O D.
B L O O D.
Make It Pure! Keep It Pure!

THE

LONDON BLOOD PANACEA

WILL DO IT.

S. A. FOUTZ,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Baltimore, Md.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Pa.
Aug. 6, 1869. 1y.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having sold his Clothing Store, is desirous of settling up his books. All, therefore, indebted are requested to call and make settlement of their accounts, and very much oblige
JACOB BRINKERHOFF.
Oct. 8, 1869. tf

Farmers, Attend to Your Interests!

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and others, that he is still manufacturing various kinds of castings and Machines, made to order, on short notice, such as

THRESHERS AND POWERS, (five different sizes of Powers,) CLOVER-SEED HULLERS AND CLEANERS, CORN SHELLERS AND SEPARATORS, CORN-FODDER CUTTERS, STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS; CORN PLANTERS;

PLOUGHS,

such as Cast Ploughs, Barshear Ploughs, Side-hill and Corn Ploughs; the

WIRE-SPRING HORSE RAKE,

the latest improvement.

He will likewise manufacture

MOWERS AND REAPERS,

METAL SCREWS for Cider Presses,

IRON RAILING for Cemeteries or Porches, with everything else in his line, all at low rates.
DAVID STERNER.
April 30, 1869. tf

BOWER'S

COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY BOWER, Chemist,

PHILADELPHIA,

MADE FROM

Super Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash,

WARRANTED FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

This Manure contains all the elements to produce large crops of all kinds, and is highly recommended by all who have used it, also by distinguished Chemists who have, by analysis, tested its qualities.

Packed in bags of 200 pounds each.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
AGENTS,
39 South Water and 40 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA,
For sale by WM. REYNOLDS,
79 South Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

And by dealers generally throughout the country.

For information, address Henry Bower, Philadelphia.
May 28, 1869. 1y

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE

Super Phosphate of Lime.

STANDARD GUARANTEED.

We offer to Farmers, the present fall season, BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME as being highly improved.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE is, as its name indicates, prepared by dissolving Raw Bones in Oil of Vitriol—that is, Bones that have not been deprived of their organic matter—the grease and glue—by burning or baking. It, therefore, presents to the use of the farmer *all* the valuable properties of Raw Bones in a highly concentrated form—rendering it at once quick in action and very permanent.

Farmers are recommended to purchase of the dealer located in their neighborhood. In sections where no dealer is yet established, the Phosphate may be procured directly from the undersigned.

BAUGH & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
Office, 20 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
July 16, 1869. 6m

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this store. Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, May 15, 1869.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eyelet Holes in all fabrics.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST.

For it is two Machines combined in one of a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement.

Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Office of the Agent, three doors east of the Keystone House, Chambersburg St., Gettysburg, Pa.

D. W. JOHNSON, Agent.

All Machines warranted one year, and instructions given gratuitously to all purchasers.
May 29, 1868. tf

WATCHES! WATCHES!!

LEWIS STROUSE

Is largely engaged in the Watch trade, and has just returned from New York with an unusually attractive assortment. He offers such bargains as cannot fail to be acceptable to buyers. His stock embraces a large lot of the

CELEBRATED "AMERICAN WATCHES,"

GOLD AND SILVER, viz:

"P. S. Bartlett," "Wm. Ellery," and "Appleton & Tracy;"

with Watches of almost all other makes,

If you want CHEAP and GOOD Watch, call on

LEWIS STROUSE,
At his old Stand, Carlisle street,
nearly opposite the Depot, Gettysburg, Pa.

He continues the Grocery, Notion and Confectionery business, as heretofore.
June 21, 1867. tf

ADAMS COUNTY

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope,
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell,
Secretary—D. A. Buehler,
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnestock,
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, H. A. Picking, Jacob King,

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, A. D. Buehler, R. G. McCreary, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; Frederick Diehl, Franklin; Wm. D. Himes, New Oxford; Wm. B. Wilson, Bendersville; H. A. Picking, Straban; John Wolford, Latimore; John Picking, East Berlin; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Abdiel F. Gitt, New Oxford; Jas. H. Marshall, Hamiltonban; John Cunningham, Freedom; John Horner, Mountjoy; Wm. Ross White, Liberty.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 17 years, and in that period has made but *one* assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to $15,000. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to either of the following gentlemen:

D. A. Buehler, Gettysburg.
E. G. Fahnestock, "
Jacob King, Straban township.
H. A. Picking, " "
Frederick Diehl, Franklin "
Wm. Ross White, Liberty "
H. C. Peters, Petersburg, (Y. S.)

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
June 10, 1868. tf

A SERVANT FOR ALL.

Roth's Improvement for Opening, Closing and Latching Gates,

MAY be attached to any gate, and operated from buggy, team or saddle, by one hand, in any desired direction from the gate—opened and closed from one point, at any distance from the gate. This improvement is simple and cheap, yet perfect and strong; will not be disarranged by the sagging of the gate, nor by the frost raising the posts; may be made at a country blacksmith's, and easily attached to a gate. The undersigned, having the Right for Adams county, will sell Township and Farm Rights of this improvement.

Also, ROTH & SHANE'S AMERICAN LEVER GATE—which will be found very durable and convenient to all who have gates to drive through—as they remain by their own weight close and latch a gate without the necessity of getting in the wet or mud.

For further information, address
ISRAEL RIGG[illegible]
Monallen P. O., Adams co., Pa.
May 1 1868.

MINCE PIES.

WM. J. MARTIN'S is the place to get the material for a good Mince Pie.
Nov. 19, 1869. 3m.

BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!

AT THE

NEW GROCERY

IN GETTYSBURG,

JACOB W. CRESS,

NORTHWEST Corner of the Public Square, Gettysburg, is constantly receiving fresh

GROCERIES,

including Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Tobacco, Salt, Fish, Hams, Shoulders, &c.

Also, QUEENSWARE, CONFECTIONS, Nuts, Fruits, Soaps, Fancy Articles and Notions generally. He will also keep constantly on hand FLOUR and FEED-STUFFS.

Having purchased for CASH, I am prepared to sell very cheap. Give me a call, and judge for yourselves.
JACOB W. CRESS.
Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1869. tf

BEST

NOTION HOUSE

IN BALTIMORE.

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &C.,

308 and 310 West Baltimore Street, (between Howard and Liberty Streets,)

BALTIMORE, MD.

Oct. 23, 1868. tf

JOS. S. GILLESPIE,

Dealer in Flour, Groceries, Notions, &c.,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

INVITES the attention of the public to his large stock of Goods, at the old stand, on York street, Gettysburg, next door to the Globe Inn, consisting of the best of

GROCERIES,

Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, &c.; the

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR

in the market, with Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Fish, Dried Fruits, Confections &c. Also,

NOTIONS,

in great variety; Cedar and Willow-ware, Stone and Crockery-ware, Baskets, Segars, Tobaccos, and a thousand and one other articles.

BUTTER AND EGGS,

nice and fresh, always for sale.

He will spare no effort to please, and is confident of being able to do so by constantly keeping a full and choice stock, and selling at the very lowest profits. COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted, either for the cash or in exchange for goods; highest market price allowed.
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.
June 4, 1869. tf

GROCERY.

WM. B. MEALS HAS OPENED A

Grocery, Vegetable and Notion Store,

at his residence, adjoining Meals & Brother's Marble Yard, in

EAST YORK ST., GETTYSBURG,

where he is prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest anything in his line. Give him a call.
April 2, 1869. tf

JUST THE THING!

WARNER & CO., southeast corner of the Diamond, keep constantly for sale,

TUCKER'S SPRING BEDS.

the best spring-bottom yet offered—very durable and cheap—and a great luxury. Call and examine. Also,

New Furniture.

of every description—something to suit everybody, and at city prices.
Sept. 17, 1869. tf

MEAT WANTED!

The highest cash price paid for

COUNTRY HAMS, SIDES & SHOULDERS, ALSO LARD,

by
N. CODORI & SON,
York street, Gettysburg.

FOR SALE.—Fresh Meats, Dried Beef, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Lard, and everything else to be expected in a first class Provision Store.
June 4, 1869. tf

BLACKSMITHING.

B. G. HOLLEBAUGH

HAS opened a Blacksmith Shop on Washington street, next door to Chritzman's Carpenter Shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING,

at reasonable rates, and invites a share of public patronage.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done. Give me a call.
April 30, 1869. tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

WOOD LOTS FOR SALE.

ALSO, BUILDING LOTS AND SEVERAL HOUSES.

Apply to
R. G. McCREARY.
Nov. 1 869. tf

CANNON'S

MARBLE WORKS,

On Baltimore St., opposite the Court-House,

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

Every description of work executed in the FINEST STYLE OF THE ART

June 4, 1868. tf

NOAH WALKER & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,

WASHINGTON BUILDING,

165 AND 167 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear, Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.
Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

HOFFMAN'S SALOON,

CARLISLE ST., GETTYSBURG.

THE celebrated SHREWSBURY LAGER, also PRIME ALE, with Switzer Cheese, Rye Bread, Pretzels, Boiled Eggs, &c., can be had at Hoffman's Saloon, in Carlisle street. Everything of the best, and guests promptly and satisfactorily served.
May 7, 1869. tf

U. S. BONDS.

THE First National Bank of Gettysburg will cash 5-20 and 10-40 U. S. Bonds; also 7-30's and Compound Interest Notes.
GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier.
Oct. 6, 1866. tf

STILL AHEAD!

HOFFHEINS' REAPER AND MOWER,

One of the Greatest Machines of the Age,

IS superior to any other Machine now in use, and will excel any that will ever be introduced, having been thoroughly tried and given general satisfaction. I would now inform all those who intend purchasing Machines to call and examine for themselves. This Machine is noted particularly to excel all other machines in strength, durability, ease of draft, and reliability of work, in all kinds of grass and grain. It cuts both of grain admirably, which is a great item in Machines to a farmer. It can be used as a hand rake as well as a self-raker. It cuts a feet 2 inches in grain; 4 feet 10 inches in grass; has a steel cutter bar, with wrought iron guards; it can be used as a Single Mower as well as a Combined Machine.

A full trial of the Machine can be had.

Also, SHERMAN'S SELF-DISCHARGING HORSE RAKE, and the great and well-known BRANT RAKE, the best rake ever introduced.

We would also call your attention to the IRON DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGH, wrought iron frame, very light and strong, steel shovels, easily adjusted to run shallow or deep, and is neatly and tastefully made.

Also, THE KEIFER AND EXCELSIOR FANNING MILL, the old Bamborough Fan improved, for many years a great favorite among the farmers of Pennsylvania. It is large and strong, has two cockle screens, and warranted to work perfectly.

Also all kinds of FARMING IMPLEMENTS always on hand.

Any person wishing to examine these machines can see them at the Littlestown Hotel, or at my residence, 3 miles from Gettysburg, between the Taneytown road and the Baltimore pike.
LEWIS A. BUSHMAN.
May 14, 1869. tf

BUSBEY'S

GREAT

INVIGORATOR AND RESTORER

OF THE

VITALITY OF THE STOMACH.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Materials.

PURE TONICS AND THE MOST PLEASANT AROMATICS.

ON the 9th of July, 1869, the firm existing between BUSBEY & HOWARD was dissolved, J. BUSBEY, the Inventor, being now Sole Proprietor of the GREAT INVIGORATOR, &c., thus informs his friends and the public generally that he continues the manufacture of the said BITTERS, wholesale and retail, at the same place, where their orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

This invaluable Remedy for Dyspepsia and General Debility of the system is offered to the public, after a fair trial of its merits, with entire confidence that it will command their approval. It has been submitted, with the materials which compose it, to practicing Physicians, among others to Dr. M. D. G. PFEIFFER, one of our oldest and most eminent Physicians, residing at New Oxford, who, after examination, pronounced it a Remedy which would *not fail* to show its salutary effects, when properly administered, in cases of Dyspepsia, springing from cold are and debilitating effects of sickness toward diseases, weakening, and at last destroying the nervous power of the stomach itself and therefore entitling it to be emphatically called "The Great Invigorator."

Dr. W. J. McCLURE, another prominent Physician of New Oxford, thus gives his opinion:

NEW OXFORD, Dec. 5, 1868.

Mr. JOHN BUSBEY—*Dear Sir:* At your request I have examined "The Great Invigorator," prepared by you, and the formula from which it is prepared. It is composed of some of the most powerful vegetable tonics and most pleasant aromatics known to our profession, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it in chronic cases of Dyspepsia, and in all cases of Indigestion resulting from debility of the Stomach. Believing that, if properly used, it will be of incalculable benefit to the suffering of our race, I subscribe myself, yours, very respectfully,
W. J. McCLURE, M. D.

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at New Oxford, Adams co., Pa., by
J. BUSBEY, Proprietor.
Aug. 13, 1869. tf

KISSINGER & CO.,

NO. 2 WEST MARKET STREET,
YORK, PA.,

AGENTS AND DEALERS IN PIANOS, CABINET ORGANS, MELODEONS AND ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Pianos of the following manufacture at any other make that may be preferred:

Albright, Reikes & Schmidt,
Chickering & Son, **Bradbury,**
Knabe & Son, **Gale & Son.**

ESTEY'S CELEBRATED COTTAGE, HARMONIC AND BOUDOIR ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

These Instruments stand unrivalled by any thing found in this country or in Europe, as is admitted by all impartial judges. The most eminent Pipe Organ Builders and Performers, the most trustworthy evidence to rock tone pronounced them as a Superior to all others for exceedingly quick articulation and round Tone, the essential features of instruments of this class. We invite the severe scrutiny and critical test.

PATENT VOX HUMANA TREMOLO.

This late and most wonderful invention so acknowledged by all leading artists, will be found only in the Estey Instruments. It is a temptation to describe the effect of this stop we are at a loss for language. Its beauty cannot be written, but must be heard to be appreciated. By this stop an ordinary performer can produce an effect which requires a life time of practice to an artist upon a violin. It entirely changes the reed tone, giving the sympathetic sweetness of the human voice, making it so melodious and pure that it never fails to enchant the listener.

THE HARMONIC ORGAN

for Churches, Public Halls and Parlors has a powerful sub-bass with independent reeds. Harmonic attachment and Vox Humana, Tremolo, and is believed to be the most powerful and pleasing to be, and nearly equal to a Pipe Organ of three times the cost.

All instruments warranted for five years.

BRASS BANDS supplied with Instruments and music at reasonable terms.

A liberal discount allowed for Churches and Sabbath Schools.

Instructions given both in Vocal and Instrumental Music, at our rooms, and at pupils' homes, either to individuals or classes, on reasonable terms.
Dec. 17, 1869. tf

D. McCREARY. JOHN L. McCREARY.

"Best always Cheapest."

THE Best and Cheapest

SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS and
HARNESS of all kinds, in the County,

are always to be found at the old and well known stand, Baltimore st., opposite the Presbyterian Church—

McCREARYS'.

Our Riding and Wagon Saddles are the most substantially built and neatest.

Our Harness, *(plain and silver mounted,)* are complete in every respect and warranted to be of the very best material and workmanship.

Our upper leather Draft Collars CANNOT BE BEAT. They are the best FITTING and most durable.

Our Heavy Draft Harness are made to order, as cheap as they can be made anywhere and in the most substantial manner.

Riding Bridles, Whips, Lashes, Draft Hames, Fly-nets, and everything in the line. *Now better or cheaper.*

Our prices have been reduced to the lowest living standard.

A liberal percentage for cash, or all bills amounting to $5 or more.

We work nothing but the best stock and will warrant every article turned out to be in every respect as represented.

Thankful for past favors we invite attention to our present stock.

Give us a call and examine prices and quality.
CREARY & SON.
Jan. 31, 1868. tf

[COMMUNICATED.]

FURS! FURS! GOOD AND CHEAP.

WHERE there are so many Fur Stores as there are in the city of Philadelphia it is difficult to the uninitiated to determine where to buy. Those who are versed in the different qualities of Furs however, know where to go, and those readers of this paper, who are not acquainted with the various grades of Furs, we would advise them to go to an establishment of the best reputation, where they can purchase with the greatest confidence, and be satisfied that they are honestly dealt with. We know of no better or more reliable store than that of Messrs.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO., No. 510 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

being their new location, where we are confident from their long experience in the Fur business, that persons can get good Furs and the worth of their money.

Their New Store is the centre of attraction on account of the good light in which they show off all their goods.

On Saturday they do no business.

The most fashionable Furs this season will be the Mink Sable, and this is the most serviceable Fur, and they have them in various styles and qualities, and for prices to suit all; and since a lady does not wish to buy a good set of Furs every season, it is very essential to know where to go and purchase good Furs. To see the silky fineness and darkness and elegance of finish of all their Furs, will well repay a visit to this establishment, and all their Furs are warranted to be genuine as represented.

A Mink Sable set cost from $15 to $65, and some very rare dark sets bring a little higher; but from $30 to $50 will buy an excellent dark set, and these sets last a lady from eight to fifteen years.

Then there is the Hudson Bay Sable, the Siberian Squirrel, Royal Ermine, German Fitch and Chinchill, and Ladies' Hoods and other high and low priced Furs in endless varieties.

Remember the name of JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO., and the number 510 Arch Street, between 5th and 6th, south side, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Furs repaired and altered into the present fashions.
Nov. 12, 1869. 3m

Notice.

THE term of my office having expired, this is to give notice to all indebted to me for FEES as Clerk of the Courts, to make payment of the same on or before the first day of April, 1870, as after that time my books will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.
A. W. MINTER,
late Clerk of the Courts.
Dec. 10, 1869. tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY

WM. P. McCARTNEY

WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally that, having purchased the interest of his partner (L. V. B. Soper) in the Watch and Jewelry Store on Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, he will spare no efforts to give satisfaction to all. He has just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, PLATED TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &C.

GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL FRAMED SPECTACLES.

Also, CLOCKS of the best manufacture, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Violin and Guitar Strings, Screws and Bridges.

Watch and Clock Work warranted for one year. Jewelry Repairing executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.
Sept. 10, 1869. tf

SPEER'S

Port Grape Wine

Used by Families and Congregations for Church or Communion purposes. Also
Prescribed for Invalids and Weakly Persons to Use.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its valuable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect, A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

INVALIDS USE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

FEMALES USE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

WEAKLY PERSONS FIND A BENEFIT BY ITS USE.

Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.

Sold by Druggists generally, who also sell Speer's Standard Wine Bitters. Trade supplied by all wholesale Dealers. See that the signature of Alfred Speer, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

A. SPEER'S Vineyard, New Jersey. Office, No. 243 Broadway, New York.
Sept. 23, 1869. 1amly

OPENED OUT AGAIN!

A. R. FEISTEL,

Watch & Clock Maker,

HAS opened out at a new place, *near the Rock and Station, in Carlisle Street, Gettysburg,* where he will be glad to have the patronage of his old friends and the public generally. WORK GOOD AND CHARGES MODERATE.
Oct. 1, 1869. tf

THE NEW WEEKLY.

THE NEW WORLD.

A FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY JOURNAL OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING LITERATURE, INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS,

and in its views upon all the questions of the day, and of public questions.

For exact particulars see [illegible]

LIGHT LITERATURE,

and it aims to be

AN ATTRACTIVE FAMILY PAPER,

as well as

A WEEKLY COMMENTARY ON EVENTS

of general interest at home and abroad.

ITS SCOPE IS WIDE,

embracing the BOOK, the ART, the THEATRICAL, the MUSICAL, the FINANCIAL, and the SPORTING WORLDS; but it will present nothing to its readers calculated to offend the most fastidious taste, and no effort or expense will be spared to make it in every way worthy of an extended circulation.

There will always be at least one

SERIAL STORY,

running through its pages, in addition to short ones complete in each number, and the variety of its contents will gratify readers of diverse tastes.

The Masonic articles will be found both valuable and interesting.

The New World is

A HANDSOME PAPER OF SIXTEEN PAGES,

(size 11 by 16 inches), published every Saturday, and sent free to subscribers in any part of the United States, for the subscription price, $4 per annum in advance. For two copies to separate addresses, $7; for six copies, $20; for twelve copies, $36; for twenty-four copies, $66.

Single copies for sale by all newsdealers, price ten cents.

Advertisements 25 cents per line for single insertions, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Address THE NEW WORLD,
NEW YORK MASONIC OFFICE, 39 PARK ROW,
Dec. 3, 1869. NEW YORK.

THE AGE

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

For 1870.

The only Democratic Morning Journal Published in English in Philadelphia.

"An Abstract and Brief Chronicle of the Times."

The beginning of the New Year is a good time to subscribe for a newspaper, and to subscribe to THE AGE is a good beginning of the New Year. The success of *any political party* depends, in a great measure, upon the character and influence of its public press, and without the thorough promulgation of its doctrines in a *popular journal* it cannot hope to secure a permanent hold upon the masses. It is a fact that the Democratic party patronizes its newspapers in a less degree than Radicalism does, and while it is difficult to account in a satisfactory manner for this omission, it is nevertheless a admitted truth, and, as such, is brought to be regretted. Anxious to furnish, not only to political friends, but also to the general reader of all classes and political complexions *a first-rate daily and weekly journal*, the Publishers of THE AGE now offer one *not excelled in point of excellence* by any other newspaper in the country, and unhesitatingly challenge comparison with the best and most successful dailies published in the Union.

THE AGE Daily and Weekly will be, as heretofore, the firm and consistent advocate of Democratic principles. It will continue, as in days past, the bold and fearless defender of the Union, the Constitution, and the Rights of the Sovereign People; and it will make unsparing and unyielding warfare upon all forms of Wrong, Abuse and Venality, that show themselves among the people, or in the administration of the General, State, or Municipal Governments.

Its Editorial Comments will equal those of any newspaper on either side of the Atlantic, and no labor nor expense will be spared in making this department a great and attractive feature in the current year.

The News Department—Foreign and Domestic—will be full, fresh, and culled from every part of the world, all the vast resources of the "Associated Press" in two Continents being brought into requisition, besides which special Agents, everywhere, will, from time to time, supply its readers with prompt information upon all matters of interest transpiring in the various sections of the country.

The Financial, Commercial, and Business Interests will receive proper and constant attention; the Stock Quotations will be carefully prepared and correctly printed; the Market Reports will be full and complete in all their details; and all the various branches of Trade and Commerce will be thoroughly explored to furnish reliable data for the business community, and all others therein interested.

The Home and Family Circle will not be forgotten. It will be essentially a Home and Family Paper, as well as a Political Journal. In fact, every department, without exception, will be so managed and conducted as to give unlimited satisfaction, and present the appearance of a live, active, wide-awake, and good-head journal, worthy of all men's patronage and all women's encouragement, and amply remunerating every one who takes it, reads, or advertises in its columns.

The Particular Attention of the reading community, everywhere, male and female, old and young, politician or otherwise, is directed to the great improvements that have been made in THE WEEKLY AGE. It is now one of the cheapest and most attractive publications in the world. Each number is filled with carefully selected poetry, stories, news, editorial articles, and all kinds of choice reading for all classes of readers. No department has been neglected, and everything has been done to give our patrons a full equivalent for the money expended in subscription. Those who try THE WEEKLY AGE in its present improved and attractive condition, will not do without it in the future.

TERMS OF THE DAILY AGE:

One year, by mail	$9.00
Six months	4.00
Three months	2.25

For any period less than three months, at the rate of *One Dollar* per month.

The Postage on "The Daily Age" is thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar and twenty cents per annum, if prepaid at the office of delivery.

Payment required invariably in advance.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY AGE:

One copy, one year	$1.50
Ten copies	12.50
Twenty copies	22.00
Fifty copies	55.00

The following deductions, from the above rates, will be made when *all the papers* ordered are sent to *a single address*, and not addressed severally to the members of the club:

Twenty copies	$20.00
Fifty copies	50.00

One copy will be furnished gratis for getting up a club of twenty or more, all addressed to one person, for one year.

A copy of "The Daily Age" will be furnished gratis for getting up a club of fifty.

The Postage on "The Weekly Age" is five cents per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, if paid at the office of delivery.

The above terms will be rigidly adhered to, and NO NOTICE WILL BE TAKEN OF A SUBSCRIPTION UNTIL PAID IN ADVANCE.

Drafts on Philadelphia, or Postoffice orders, payable to the order of the Publishers, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. ALL WHO SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS, MUST PREPAY EXPRESS CHARGES.

Address,
WELSH & ROBB,
Nos. 14 and 16 South Seventh St.,
Dec. 24, 1869. 3t Philadelphia.

WESTERN LANDS.

I HAVE some valuable WESTERN LANDS, which I will trade for one or more FARMS in this county. The lands are well located, and very desirable for farming. Early application desired.
J. BRINKERHOFF.
Gettysburg, April 3, 1865. tf

THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY H. J. STAHLE.

TERMS.—Two DOLLARS per annum *if paid in advance*—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.—Large reduction to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING, of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest handbill or poster—done with dispatch, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living rates.

OFFICE on Baltimore street, a few doors above the Court-House, on the opposite side, with "Gettysburg Compiler" office" on the building.

Attornies, Physicians, &c.

JOHN M. KRAUTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to.

Office on Baltimore street, south of Court-house.
July 16, 1869. tf

D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office one door west of Buehler's Drug Store, Chambersburg street. Special attention given to suits, collections and settlement of estates. All legal business and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and Damages against United States, at all times promptly and efficiently attended to.

Land Warrants located and choice farms for sale in Iowa and other Western States.
July 26, 1869. tf

WM. A. DUNCAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him.

Office in North-west corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a.
Apr. 11, 1867. tf

EDWARD B. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. NEELY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1865. tf

Dr. H. S. HUBER,

S. E. CORNER CHAMBERSBURG & WASHINGTON Streets, opposite Eagle Hotel.
May 11, 1869. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'NEAL'S

OFFICE AND DWELLING,
A few doors from N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near the Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg.
April 11, 1865.

Dr. H. W. LE FEVRE,

LITTLESTOWN, ADAMS COUNTY, Pa., Having permanently located in Littlestown, will engage in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office in Lombard street, near Baltimore street.
Aug. 20, 1869. tf

Dr. J. C. HAUHE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, MIDDLETOWN, Adams county, Pa., tenders his Services. Will promptly attend to calls unless otherwise professionally engaged.
Aug. 7, 1868. tf

Dr. W. J. McCLURE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, Has permanently located in New Oxford, and tenders his professional services to all his friends and all others desiring his professional services—a more respectful call is solicited, at his office, in Hanover street.
May 7, 1869. tf

Dr. D. C. WOLF

HAVING LOCATED AT EAST BERLIN, Adams county, hopes that by strict attention to his professional duties he may merit a share of public patronage.
April 2, 1869. tf

J. LAWRENCE HILL, M. D.,

DENTIST,
Has his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, opposite Dr. C. Horner's office, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D., Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Dr. J. E. BERKSTRESSER,

DENTIST, having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. Office in York street, nearly opposite the Globe Inn, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reasonable.
Aug. 14, 1869. tf

Gettysburg Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 A. M., and connects at Hanover Junction with trains going North and South, reaching Baltimore at 12 P. M., and Harrisburg 12 P. M. Returning, arrive at Gettysburg at 1 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, Harrisburg, &c.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1 P. M., and connects at Hanover Junction with Mail Train South at 1.12 P. M., reaching Baltimore at 7.00 P. M. Returning arrives at Gettysburg at 6.00 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c.
R. McCURDY, Sup't.
Nov. 19, 1869.

Northern Central Railway.

Fall Schedule.

On and after Nov. 15, 1869, Trains will leave Hanover Junction as follows:

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

12.27 p. m.—Daily for Williamsport, daily except Sundays for Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West.
10.35 a. m.—Daily except Sunday for Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
2.18 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Williamsport and Erie.
6.05 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for York.
10.02 p. m.—Daily except Sundays for Harrisburg and the West.

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

12.21 p. m.—Daily, stopping at Parkton only.
7.52 a. m.—Daily except Sundays, stopping at all Stations.
7.07 a. m.—Daily, stopping at Parkton only.
1.12 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) stopping at Parkton only.
4.42 a. m.—Daily (except Sundays) stopping at all Stations.

EDW. S. YOUNG, Gen. Pass. Agent, Baltimore, Md.
ALBERT R. FISKE, Gen. Superintendent, Harrisburg, Penn'a.
Nov. 24, 1869. tf

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

DOUBLE track route running between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Trains leave Gettysburg make the following connections with this Trunk line:

Gettysburg	leave at 8.15 a. m. and	12.40 p. m.
Hanover June	arrive 10.00 "	2.15 "
"	leave 10.58 "	3.10 "
Harrisburg	arrive 12.55 p. m.	6.17 "
"	leave 5.00 "	5.20 "
Philadelphia	arrive 9.40 "	8.40 "
Harrisburg	leave 1.35 "	12.50 "
Pittsburg	arrive 1.50 a. m.	9.10 "

At Philadelphia close connections are made with the trains for New York, Boston and Eastern Cities. At Pittsburg connections are made in the New Union Depot with the trains for all Western points.

For further information apply to
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.
HENRY W. GWINNER, Gen. Pass. Ag't., Phila.
June 25, 1869. tf

Hanover Branch Railroad.

ON and after MONDAY, April 26th, 1869, passenger trains on the Hanover Branch Railroad will leave as follows:

FIRST TRAIN will leave Hanover at 9.15 A. M., with passengers for York, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and the North and West.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Hanover at 2.30 P. M., connecting at the Junction with the Mail Train South, and the Fast Line North.

All the above trains are daily, except Sunday.
JOSEPH LEIB, Agent.
June 25, 1869.

NEW BUSINESS.

Upholstering and Trimming.

WILLIAM E. CULP has opened an establishment opposite Weaver's Livery Stable, in Washington street, for COVERING SOFAS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c., Upholstering in all its branches.

He also continues his old business of TRIMMING BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., and solicits from the public their patronage.

Charges moderate.
WILLIAM E. CULP.
Gettysburg, Dec. 11, 1868. tf

DR. CAUFMAN'S

MAGIC

BALM

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Sprains and Contusions, Burns and Scalds, Pains in the Back and Sides, Colic, Cramp in the Stomach, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, &c.—in fact, *the Magic Balm is one of the Best Medicines for Pains in the known world.*

Thousands have been relieved of long suffering by the use of this great remedy. Diseases often come suddenly, and if persons would use precaution and always keep a bottle of the Magic Balm in the house, much suffering will be prevented. This remedy is not hastily thrown out before the public, but is the result of experience and chemical knowledge. Prepared by Dr. J. H. CAUFMAN, Baltimore.

Sold by all Druggists.
July 16, 1869. 1y

Licensed Conveyancer.

H. G. WOLF will attend to the WRITING OF DEEDS, BONDS, AGREEMENTS, MORTGAGES, &c., and to the making out of DAMAGE CLAIMS, with accuracy. Anything entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Office in the Clerk of the Courts' office, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 6, 1868. tf

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